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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship Adriana, Captain John Robertson, which left Liverpool 12th July, and arrived in the port of Philadelphia the 28th ult.

The following intelligence is taken from London and Liverpool papers received by the Adriana.

Additional Instructions *to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war, and*
George R. (L. s.) *privateers that have or may have letters of marque against* France. *Given at our Court at* St. James's, *the 8th day of June, 1793, in the thirty-third year of our Reign.*

I. THAT it shall be lawful to stop and detain all ships loaden wholly or in part with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in *France*, or any port occupied by the armies of France, and to send them to such ports as shall be most convenient, in order that such corn, meal, or flour, may be purchased on behalf of his Majesty's government, and the ships be released after such purchase, and after a due allowance for freight; or that the masters of such ships, on giving due security, to be approved of by the court of admiralty, be permitted to proceed to dispose of their cargoes of corn, meal, or flour, in the ports of any country in amity with his Majesty.

II. That it shall be lawful for the commanders of his majesty's ships of war, and privateers that have, or may have letters of marque against *France*, to seize all ships, whatever be their cargoes, that shall be found attempting to enter any blockaded port, and to send the same for condemnation, together with their cargoes, except the ships of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, which shall only be prevented from entering on the first attempt, but on the second shall be sent in for condemnation likewise.

III. That in case his majesty shall declare any port to be blockaded, the commanders of his majesty's ships of war, and privateers that have, or may have letters of marque against *France*, are hereby enjoined if they meet with ships at sea, which appear from their papers to be destined to such blockaded port, but to have sailed from the ports of their respective countries before the declaration of the blockade shall have arrived there, to advertise them thereof, and to admonish them to go to other ports, but they are not to molest them afterwards, unless it shall appear that they have continued their course with intent to enter the blockaded port, in which case they shall be subject to capture and condemnation; as shall likewise all ships, wheresoever found, that shall appear to have sailed from their ports, bound to any port which his majesty shall have declared to be blockaded, after such declaration shall have been known in the country from which they sailed; and all ships, which in the course of the voyage shall have received notice of the blockade in any manner, and yet shall have pursued their course with intent to enter the same. G. R.

STATE PAPER.

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia.

The persons who have exercised the powers of Government in France, after having plunged their own country into the most dreadful miseries, having adopted towards the other powers of Europe measures equally unjust and offensive, conducting themselves in that respect by principles incompatible with the security and tranquility of all independent States, and even with the existence of all social order; and having actually rendered themselves guilty of the most unjust and injurious aggression by laying an embargo on all the British and Russian ships which were in the ports of France; an aggression followed by a declaration of war against his Britannic Majesty, and his ally the Republic of the United Provinces; their Majesty's the King of Great-Britain, and the Empress of all the Russias, have thought proper to concert together upon the means of opposing a sufficient barrier to the danger which threatens all Europe, in consequence of such principles, views and conduct.

Article I. Their Majesties, in conformity to the ancient ties of friendship by which they and their august predecessors have been united, and which they are desirous of cultivating and extending as much as possible, will exert all their endeavours, and will concert together ultimately for assisting and succouring each other mutually, in the course of the present war, in order to procure for themselves, at the peace, that satisfaction and security which they have a right to expect, and to guarantee for the future the public tranquillity and security of Europe.

II. For this end, Their Majesties engage to employ their respective forces, as far as the circumstances in which they may find themselves shall permit, in carrying on the just and necessary war in which they are engaged against France; and they reciprocally promise not to lay down their arms, but by common consent, without having obtained restitution of all the conquests which France may have made upon either of their said Majesties, or upon such other of the powers, friends or allies of their said Majesties, to whom they shall judge proper to extend this guarrantee, by common consent.

III. Their said Majesties reciprocally engage to shut all their ports against French ships, not to permit the exportation, in any case, from their said ports for France, of any military or naval stores, or corn, grain, salt meat or other provisions; and to take all other measures in their power for injuring the commerce of France, and for bringing her, by such means, to just conditions of peace.

IV. Their Majesties engage to unite all their efforts to prevent other powers, not implicated in this war, from giving, on this occasion of common concern to every civilized state, any protection whatever, directly or indirectly, in consequence of their neutrality, to the commerce or property of the French, on the Sea, or in the ports of France.

V. Their Majesties mutually and ardently to confirm and consolidate, as much as possible, the friendship and union now subsisting between them, and to protect and extend the commerce between their respective subjects, will authorise their ministers to proceed without delay, to the formation of a definitive arrangment for a treaty of alliance and commerce. In the mean time, and until that happy work can be effected, they have agreed to renew, provisionally, the treaty of 1766, by a preliminary agreement of the same date with this Convention, and exchanged in like manner between the above-mentioned ministers.

VI. His Britannic Majesty and her imperial Majesty of all the Russias, engage to ratify the present Convention; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of three months, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature.

Done at London, the 25th day of March, 1793.
(Signed) GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
S. COMPTE WORONZOW, (L. S.)

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia.

Article I. The treaty of Friendship, commerce and navigation, concluded at St. Petersburg, in the year 1766, between the two monarchies, shall resume its force and activity, which shall continue, in all the clauses and stipulations, during the space of time hereafter fixed; and the two high contracting parties engage to employ themselves, in the interval, in the arrangement of a new treaty of commerce for the purpose of securing in a permanent manner, whatever may tend to consolidate and to extend the commerce and the navigation of the British and Russian subjects. In consequence whereof, his Britannic majesty and her majesty the Empress of all the Russias, engage and promise reciprocally to execute, observe, and accomplish, in all points, the above-mentioned clauses and stipulations of the treaty of commerce of the year 1766, as if they were inserted here word for word, and in the same manner in which they were executed, observed, and accomplished before the year 1785, being the date of the expiration of the said treaty; with exception only of those alterations which are agreed upon by the present act, and which will be mentioned in the following articles.

II. The college of commerce being no longer a court of justice, law-suits and other affairs of English merchants established in Russia shall be judged and regulated by the tribunals established for this purpose, in the same manner as is practised with regard to other nations who have treaties of commerce. In return for which, the Russian subjects established in England shall be under the jurisdiction of the same tribunals before which the affairs of other nations are brought, who have treaties of commerce with England.

III. Her Imperial majesty of all the Russians, in continuation of the encouragement which she has uniformly granted, in her states, to the commerce and navigation of British subjects, engages that they shall enjoy, in her ports, on the Black Sea, and the sea of Azoph, all the advantages and diminutions of the custom-house duties which are specified in the 6th article of the edict preceding the general tariff of the year 1782, and which is of the following tenor:

"Although this general tariff is to serve also for all our ports situated on the Black Sea, and the sea of Azoph, we however diminish in the said ports, by one fourth part, the duties fixed in this tariff, in order to encourage commerce for the utility of our subjects, and of the nations with which we shall stipulate reciprocal advantages in this respect, in compensation for the privileges which those nations shall grant to our commerce; excepting, however from this diminution, the merchandize specified by name in the present tariff, as liable to pay the same duties in the ports of the Black Sea, as in the other Custom houses of our empire, as also those for which the present tariff fixes particular duties in the ports of the Black Sea."

IV. The present arrangement of commerce, on which their Majesties the King of Great-Britain and the Empress of all the Russians are agreed, and by which they confirm the whole of the treaty of 1766, the alterations above agreed upon excepted, shall subsist and be obligatory during the space of six years, this term being fully sufficient for coming to a definitive agreement on all the stipulations of a new treaty of commerce, calculated to perpetuate and to extend the advantages of their respective subjects. The high contracting parties engage, in the conveyance of this act to provide, in the most effectual manner, and according to the forms established in each of the two countries, for the entire execution of all that is stipulated, without the least restriction.

V. His Britannic Majesty, and her imperial Majesty of all the Russias, engage to ratify the present act; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged within the space of three months, or sooner if it can be done, reckoning from the day of signature.

Done at London, the 25th day of March, 1793.
(Signed) GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
S. COMTE DE WORONZOW, (L. S.)

LONDON, July 1.

General Dumourier on his arrival at Ostend, was arrested by the express order of the Prince de Cobourg, on account of the vindications of the revolution of 1789, which he had published at Brussels.

The mob finding, for the first time, that their enmity against this officer was sanctioned from authority, would have torn him to pieces, if he had not thrown himself on the generous protection of two British officers of the 37th regiment. By them he was escorted to the quarters of General Erskine. He is now on his way to some fortress, as yet unto named, in Germany.

The troops in the pay of the Emperor amount to 225,274 men, exclusive of the artillery, staff, &c. which increases the number to more than 300,000: To these an addition of 70,000 are about be made.

During the whole of the passage to Ostend, Dumourier shewed the most alarming symptoms of fear. The little vessel which conveyed him was well manned and armed, and had a convoy; notwithstanding which the gallant general could not conceal his agitations; and, it is said, was determined, should any attack have been made by a French frigate or privateer of superior force, to trust to the mercy of the seas, rather than to that of his enraged countrymen. Upon landing, however, he recovered his magnanimity.

We do not find, that by the last accounts from Ostend, the rumour of Dumourier's having been arrested by authority, is confirmed. The probability is, that he only took refuge with the military, from the probable outrages of the mob.

A report yesterday was in circulation, that Mentz surrendered on the 22d; what gives colour to this, is a letter from Frankfort, which states, that on the day after opening the trenches, the commandant sent terms of honorable surrender to the Prussians, which were rejected.

Accounts from the combined armies, have been received of the date of Tuesday last, at which time the siege of Valenciennes continued with encreasing effect. The besiegers have advanced so near with their works as to distinctly hear, the clamour of the inhabitants, who seem to be in a state bordering upon desperation.

A deserter is said to have brought to the British camp, a copy of a proclamation that has been addressed by the commandant of the place, to the inhabitants, which presses for a continuation of their support for a short space longer, after which he pledges himself to surrender, if circumstances do not turn in his favor.

The second parallel was to open on Wednesday last.

Two-thirds of the town is said to have been destroyed by fire. The conflagration has a tremendous effect, particularly by night.

The provisions of the place are nearly exhausted, and even their warlike stores run so deficient, that the garrison are compelled to load their cannon with billets of wood and stones, as is evident from several of these having been found in the surrounding lines.

Condé awaits the fate of Valenciennes, surrounded by an army of 25,000 men—no farther particulars respecting the former town, have been received for some time.

General Washington's late present of 1000l. sterling has been received by La Fayette with the most heart-felt satisfaction. It was accompanied by a letter of a very consolatory nature; and should La Fayette survive his present misfortunes, the most happy asylum is open for him in America.

Count de Byland who treacherously surrendered Breda to the French, was removed from the Hague to Breda on the 24th ult. His sentence is, to be stripped of his military decorations, in the front of the garrison he commanded, and afterwards confined for life in the state prison of Loevestien.

July 2. An English emissary, of the name of O'Donnel, is stated in a Paris Journal, of the 27th, to have been put under an arrest by order of the committee of General Safety. His papers being seized, a note was found among them, which has been remitted to O'Donnel by Father Kearney, an Irish priest, and superior of the Irish seminary.—The latter is said to have received it of Edgeworth, confessor of Louis the XVI.

The following is a literal copy of this interesting note:—"When M. de Malesherbes, reading to the King the list of those who had voted for or against his death, expressed some surprize that Manual had not voted for death, the King replied "I am not astonished, but rather surprised at Petion. I will tell you the reason—I was sitting at this very table during the first days of September, when Messieurs Petion, Manual, and Kersaint, came to see me very early in the morning. They told me every thing would be lost, and there was no obstacle to the King of Prussia's reaching Paris; but that, if they should once come within ten leagues of the capital, there was some apprehension that the people would murder me and all my family, and carry our heads before the enemy: That there was no hope of our being saved, except from the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick—that if I could prevail upon him to retreat, they, as mayor and procurator of the commons, would sign, at the bottom of my letter to the King of Prussia, an obligation of saving the lives of myself and family. I consented to write the letter, which was dictated by Manual at this very table; and the promised obligation of the commons was afterwards signed at the bottom by Petion, Manual and Kersaint: I then sent off the letter."

Letters from Ostend assert, that Custine is assuredly sent to Paris, and his army has retreated to Cassel; and that Orleans has certainly suffered death.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH *to both houses of Parliament,*
On Friday June 21, 1793.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE firmness, wisdom, and public spirit by which your conduct has been eminently distinguished on the many important occasions which have arisen during the present session, demand my peculiar acknowledgments.

Your firm determination to support the established constitution, and the zealous and general concurrence in that sentiment which my subjects have so strongly and seasonably manifested, could not fail to check every attempt to disturb the internal repose of these kingdoms; and you will, I doubt not, in your several counties encourage the continuance of the same vigilant attention to that important object.

The rapid and signal successes which in an early period of the campaign have attended the operations of the combined armies; the respectable and powerful force which you have enabled me to employ by sea and land, and the measures which I have concerted with other powers for the effectual prosecution of the war, afford the best prospect of a happy issue to the important contest in which we are engaged: It is only by perseverance in vigorous exertions, and by endeavoring to improve the advantages already acquired, that we can hope to obtain the great end to which my views are uniformly directed,—the restoration of peace on such terms as may be consistent with our permanent security, and with the general tranquillity of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the cheerfulness and dispatch with which you have granted the necessary supplies, and I am happy to reflect that you have enabled liberally to provide for the exigencies of the public service in a manner so little burthensome to my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The arrangements which you have formed for the government of the territories of India, and for the regulation of our commerce with that part of the world, will, I doubt not, secure and augment the important benefits which we have already derived from those valuable possessions.—It has been impossible for me to see without concern the embarrassment which has lately arisen in the state of commercial credit, but the steps which you have taken to prevent the progress of that evil, appear already to have been productive of very salutary consequences: And while they have afforded a striking instance of your attention to the interests of my people, their effect has furnished additional reason to believe, that the distress which has been felt proceeded from a concurrence of temporary causes, and not from any diminution of the real wealth, or any failure in the permanent resources of the country.

I have much satisfaction in reflecting on the effectual protection which I have been enabled to afford to the trade of my subjects since the breaking out of the war—I am at the same time persuaded that if our commercial interests had unavoidably been affected to a more considerable extent, it would not have been forgotten that we are contending for our future security, and for the permanent preservation of advantages the most striking and the most valuable which any nation has ever, by the blessing of Providence, been permitted to enjoy.

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the thirteenth day of August next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the thirteenth day of August next.

PORTSMOUTH, June 20.

Capture of a French frigate,

This morning arrived at St. Helens, his Majesty's frigate La Nymphe, of 36 guns, Capt. C. Pellew, with the Cleopatra French frigate, of 40 guns and 320 men, her prize, which she took after a most gallant contest.

Yesterday forenoon Capt. Pellew fell in with the above frigate off the Start; he immediately run the La Nymphe along side, when the action commenced, which lasted with unabating fury for about 50 minutes, when the Cleopatra's mizenmast and main were shot away, which rendering her ungovernable, she fell on board the Nymphe, Capt Pellew then gave orders to board her, which were instantly executed, and the Frenchmen struck.

The killed and wounded on board the La Nymphe are as follow:

Killed—The Boatswaine, 4 Midshipmen, and 20 men.

Wounded—The 2d Lieutenant, Lieutenant Whitaker of the marines, and 23 men.

The Cleopatra had near 100 killed and wounded; among the former was the French captain who fell the first broadside.

The Cleopatra was the frigate that hove in sight when the Venus, Capt. Falkener was engaging the Proserpine, the first and second captains of which were killed.

The commencement of the action between the Nymphe and Cleopatra, was the most noble and awful that the naval history of the world ever recorded. The French captain ordered his ship to be manned, and coming forward on the gangway, pulled off his hat, and called out, "Vive la Nation!" when the ship's company gave three cheers. Capt. Pellew in like manner, ordered his men from quarters to the shrouds and gave three cheers to "Long live king George the third!" and his putting on his hat again was the signal for action, one of the most desparate ever fought. The greatest part of the time the two ships were yard-arm and yard-arm, and so close on board, that at last the Nymph's people on the tops actually went from their own yards to those of the Cleopatra, and cut the people from their quarters.

From the PARIS MONITEUR.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION,

As decreed in June last, by the National Convention.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

PREAMBLE.

THE French people, convinced that the neglect and contempt of the Natural Rights of Man, are the sole causes of misery in the world, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration, those sacred and unalienable rights, to the end that, it being in the power of every citizen to compare at all times the proceedings of government, with the end of every social compact, they may never suffer themselves to be oppressed and debased by tyranny; that the people may ever have before their eyes the basis of their liberty and happiness; the magistrate, the extent of his duty; the legislator, the object of his appointment.

With these views they proclaim in the presence of the Supreme Being, the following declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

ART. I. The end of all society is the public happiness.—Government is established to secure to Man the enjoyment of his natural and imprescriptible rights.

II. These rights are equality, liberty, security, property.

III. All Men are equal by nature and in the eye of the law.

IV. The law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; it operates equally on all, whether by protecting or punishing; it can command only what is just and useful to society; and prohibit only what is hurtful.

V. All Citizens are equally admissible to public employments. A free people know no other motive of preference in their elections than virtue and talents.

VI. Liberty is the power which Man possesses of doing whatever is not hurtful to the rights of others. It is founded in nature; its bounds are marked by justice; law forms its protection, and its moral limits are defined in this maxim: Do not to others, what you would not wish done to yourself.

VII. The right of expressing thoughts and opinions, either through the medium of the press, or any other manner; the right of quietly assembling; the free exercise of religious worship, cannot be prohibited. The necessity of making mention of these rights, supposes the presence or the recent remembrance of despotism.

VIII. Security is the protection afforded by society to each of its members for the preservation of his person, rights, and property.

IX. The law should protect public and individual liberty against the oppression of those who govern.

X. No one can be accused, arrested or detained, but in the cases laid down in the law, and agreeably to the forms prescribed. Every Citizen summoned or arrested under the authority of the law should

[*For the remainder see the fourth page.*]

Mr. DAVIS,

WHEN a gentleman whose style of composition is respectable, and who seems not to be impelled by the mere vanity of becoming an author, presses forward with a bold censure on the conduct of his fellow-citizens, his claim demands our consideration, under a title not to be overlooked.

Persuaded that the present real disposition of our country differ essentially from the representations which had industriously been made of it; and, that much mischief had resulted, and more was to be feared from these misrepresentations, the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity deemed it proper that the people should declare their own sentiments. Thus thinking they, as a part of the people, convened together to express their opinions on subjects all important to us—the neutrality and complete sovereignty of these United States. This proceeding has brought forth a criminating address signed AGRICOLA. The writer will not venture to say, that the people had not a right peaceably to meet together and to declare their opinions on any political subject whatever, or that this right can only be properly exercised by calumniating public measures. His disapprobation, therefore, of those resolutions, goes not to the right of framing them, but to the matter they contain. To the public they are submitted, and the public will judge of them. They consist of two parts—the one approving the conduct of the President of the United States, towards the belligerent powers of Europe—the other declaring a detestation and abhorrence of any interference whatever of a foreign nation or minister with our political contests or internal government. Can the American exist who, like Agricola, professes himself the friend of neutrality, and yet does not most cordially unite with the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity in these sentiments? Is there a man among us who has so buried the love of country under a zeal for party or affection for a foreign nation, that he could stoop to be dictated to by the minister of that nation, or could witness his dangerous efforts to create divisions among us, and opposition to our government, without feeling himself as the citizen of an independent republic, degraded and insulted? For what then is the conduct of the people of Richmond and its vicinity to be reprehended? This we are to learn from Agricola. Let us attend to him—He tells us that a game is playing by the enemies of the French revolution and of liberty, who under specious and wholesome appearances, cover from the view of those for whom the dose is intended, the poison it contains. That the French minister, in yarding the cause of his country, and of *liberty* upon the President, has in his zeal intimated a belief that the sentiments of the people were more favorable to his country and to her *cause* than our executive councils were, and that he would appeal to this sentiment. That the operations of the executive must be in some measure secret, and that a disagreement with a foreign minister, while there was a prospect of compromise, should be peculiarly so. That as the best interests of both countries required a secret discussion of these subjects, some object unfriendly to both dictated the publication. This object is to effect the destruction of our present government, by dissolving all connection with France, and uniting with England. This was the true and genuine object of the publication of Mr. Jay and Mr. King. That a train has been laid for disseminating the variance, and extending it to the community at large, is with certainty to be inferred. "How, (says Agricola) account for the prompt and correspondent publications at Richmond and Burlington, if they were not dictated, or at least suggested from the same source." The citizens of these places are not more zealous than their countrymen for the national honor, nor have they exhibited stronger proofs of patriotism, that they should thus step forward to foment this unhappy division—they ought rather to have held aloof, and as impartial but afflicted spectators, deplored the occasion which gave birth to it. Agricola then prescribes to us the resolutions we ought to adopt.

These are the substantial parts of his publication. He will pardon me that I have not repeated his own words, and that I have totally omitted many insinuations which appeared to be entirely unfounded and unjust. To young my countrymen, who have no object but the common good, whose happiness, whose existence perhaps, is staked upon your present conduct, who have only to be rightly informed to judge rightly, to you I submit this defence of the conduct of your fellow citizens, and this comment on the censure of Agricola.

If there be among us men who are enemies to the French revolution, or who are friends to monarchy, I know them not. If I might judge from the extent of my own information, I should disbelieve the assertion. If Mr. Jay, and Mr. King, entertain these opinions, Agricola would not censure them more severely than myself. I can only say, that however he may feel himself warranted to adduce so heavy a charge by the possession of other proofs, that which he vouchsafes to exhibit to the public will by no means authorise it. When a foreign minister shall dare to pursue measures calculated to raise a party to oppose our government under his banners, the men who give notice of such measures, are not for that only reason to be considered as the enemies of America. Much more is he to be suspected who looks on as an impartial spectator, and thinks himself unaffected by the efforts of a foreign minister to sow dissention in his country.

These gentlemen are charged too with having improperly and for vicious purposes divulged the secrets of the Executive. If the declaration alluded to was made in secret, if it was a private threat, the secret must have been divulged to them before they could have communicated it to others. But let it be, if this will gratify Agricola, that Mr. Jay and Mr. King, are foes to our happy government, that they have acted improperly in publishing the improper conduct of a foreign Minister—yet America is possessed of the fact. We have it supported by the Minister himself. How ought we to act upon it? Should we manifest our disapprobation of such conduct, or should we hold aloof, as impartial spectators unconnected with our own government, and silently deplore the attempt to engage us against it, without censuring that attempt? The first has been the conduct of the people wherever they have spoken or acted, the last is recommended by Agricola.

When the people of Richmond and its vicinity, without naming the Minister of France, or applying their resolutions to him, otherwise than as the fact they censured might be adopted by him, proceed to declare that the interference of a Foreign Minister with our internal government would be dangerous, alarming and degrading to us—Agricola is warm in his condemnation of them. He attributes their resolutions, to the same source, if I understand him rightly, to which he had before attributed the publication of Mr. Jay and Mr. King; that is to an enmity to the French revolution and the cause of liberty, and to the desire of establishing a Monarchy on the ruins of our present happy constitution. If this be the idea of Agricola, the calumny grows not out of the fact, and merits no other reply, than that Agricola himself, though he may be less a friend to America, is not more attached to the cause of France or the rights of mankind in general, than a great majority of the meeting he ventures to defame. If, by saying the resolutions at Richmond and Burlington were dictated or suggested from the same source, he means that one common prompter moved the puppets at each place, and that the people think and speak not for themselves, but as they are directed by a hand behind the curtain, the slander is equally contemptible, and could never have been fabricated, had no person in America been better versed in the business of dancing puppets, than the people Agricola condemns. But passing over these indecent insinuations, as unworthy of further notice, I mean to shew that the conduct Agricola censures was highly proper, and that the strongest human motives urge you, my countrymen, to the adoption of similar measures.

Happily separated from the people of Europe, by an immense ocean, America is at peace with all of them. Almost every nation of that quarter of the globe is at war with France. We universally consider that gallant people as contending for the rights of human nature, and our best wishes attend their efforts. But we have treaties with her enemies not less obligatory on us, than those with France, and until it shall be the will of Congress to dissolve them by a declaration of war, it is not less the duty of the Supreme Executive of the United States, faithfully to observe them. No one of these treaties is offensive and defensive;—they place us in a state of perfect neutrality. With this situation Agricola professes himself to be content. A breach of this neutrality by individuals, if not disavowed and punished by the nation, would be a just cause of war, as being a breach of that faith which America has pledged to every power with whom she has a treaty. To attend to the observance of these treaties is the province of the President of the United States, and to notify their obligation and the penalties annexed to the violation of them, was surely his duty. A regard to this duty, produced his Proclamation. For this was he most industriously insulted and defamed. The public ear was every day offended by the most malignant charges against their beloved Chief Magistrate. He was treated in a scandalous paper (could you hear it Americans and be silent?) as if he had sacrificed the interests of his own country, to those of Britain, as if neutrality was pusillanimity, as if, while exerting his utmost powers to comply faithfully with all our engagements, he was dictated to by a nation, unfriendly to us, and feared to discharge our obligations to our best and most esteemed ally. An active, but I trust not a numerous party, incessant in their efforts to disgust America with the government of her choice, had the boldness to erect themselves into the proclaimers of the public opinion, and to declare that the people universally condemned the conduct of their President, and universally wished for those measures, which every reflecting man must know lead directly to war. Silence was misconstrued into approbation, and these hardy men already plumed themselves upon it. The minister of our beloved ally seems to have been credulous enough to believe them. They have seduced him into a conduct which his country must condemn, because his country is friendly to ours. They have tempted him to measures, which if persisted in, must destroy that friendship, because they lead directly to the ruin of one of the parties. Weigh, I beseech you, the consequences of a foreign minister in a republic, appealing to the people from the constitutional decisions of their government. How is this appeal to be supported? Must it not be by raising a party to oppose the government? If one foreign minister may make the appeal, what shall restrain every other from making it? If one foreign minister may raise parties against the government, what shall restrain others? If foreign ministers be permitted to proceed thus, what must be the situation of our country? Attend to the effects of such proceedings in the ancient world; attend to them in Sweden, in Holland, and above all, in Poland. Our safety, my fellow-citizens, as well as our honour, urges us to be prompt in discountenancing such dangerous measures. They are produced by an opinion, that the people will support them. This opinion can only be eradicated by the declarations of the people themselves. If the minister of France has been deceived, it is our duty to undeceive him, that he may pursue a conduct more worthy of the nation he represents, and more worthy of that to which he is deputed. He knows that the people of America love France, we all know it, we all feel and avow it; but it has become necessary for us to intermingle with such an avowal declarations of our respect for ourselves, and for our own government. It has now become necessary for us to say, that however devoted we may be to France, we cannot permit her to interfere in our internal government, nor can we allow her minister to set an example to others, so dangerous to our independence, and so destructive of our happiness. These motives impelled the people of Richmond and its vicinity to assemble together, and to pass the resolutions, which you my countrymen have seen, and which Agricola ascribes to such disreputable views. In expressing them they have condemned the act without ascribing it to any individual.

The people of Richmond and its vicinity, claim no pre-eminence of patriotism over their fellow-citizens—they only demand an equality with them. They pretend not to have rendered more signal services to their country than others, but they fear no comparison of character. They have acted like their countrymen, they think like their countrymen, and they claim an equal right to speak their sentiments. Every subject which begins at all, must begin with some one, and it is unjust to charge those who do begin, with assuming to themselves any superiority over others. The people of Richmond and its vicinity have spoken only for themselves. Agricola undertakes to prescribe to others. With much more propriety might his countrymen enquire, what Agricola have been your great atchievements? What pre-eminent display of talents and patriotism have you ever made which shall authorize you thus to censure some, and dictate to others? What unbounded services have you rendered to the community, that may justify you in assuming that exalted seat in which you have placed yourself? Forbear, Agricola, forbear to indulge yourself in sarcasm and invective against your fellow-citizens! If your object be a worthy one, you should rather seek to convince, than to irritate.

September 8, 1793. ARISTIDES.

Hanover, September, 1793.

Mr. DAVIS,

By inserting the following lines in your useful paper, you will much oblige a customer, and

A True Republican.

I AM something like the York gentlemen, upon a late occasion I think politeness is due to every body. There are a set of writers who have favoured us from time to time with their opinions upon various occasions, and I cannot find that they have been noticed in any shape. Now, if we cannot approve, we might at least civilly disapprove of their performances, and not keep them eternally labouring with flattering expectations. I have therefore taken up my pen, *from politeness*, merely to express my sense of their conduct, and I assure you, Mr. Printer, whether they like it or not, I will be polite enough not to trespass again on the public. Is it not astonishing, Sir, that because one man has had an opportunity to harangue at a county court bar—another to copy a book or two of letters, some very good and some very bad—and another to have killed an Indian during the last war, or perhaps only to have seen some Indians while they were engaged—is it not astonishing, I say, that these men should undertake to be as good judges of the law of nations and the construction of treaties as the President of the United States? A man of at least forty odd years experience, whose wisdom and virtue in that time, have been tried and found sterling; who has conducted successfully a ten years war against the most experienced generals and the most powerful nation in the known world, and given freedom to four million of people; and one too who has had the prudence, in his present station, to encircle himself with the wisest and greatest characters of the nation. When I consider these things, I confess I am at a loss to know what can be the views of these scribblers, for they must be sensible of their incompetency to judge in the case. Disappointment then seems to be the only probable cause of their discontent—One perhaps wished to have been a member of Congress—One I have been told thought himself overlooked in the appointments of commissioners to treat with the Indians;—he, however, is no scribbler, but takes it out in growling, and talks of expatriating himself, as a more lasting punishment to his country—the other is a man of *gratitude*, and would sacrifice the interest of his country to that of *France*; add to this, he is, from habit, extremely given to scribbling, and very likely is *a Virginian** —It is doubtful, however, whether a compound of all their merits would exceed that of a Richmond *fiddler*. I will now mention my own rule of conduct as to the government I live under, and perhaps they will take the hint, and follow the example—I draw a comparison between the government and the coat I wear, if it fits me, and I feel easy under it, I never change my tailor so if I feel free and happy under the government, I stick to it. In changing, I might meet with a French tailor, and their fashions change so frequent, that I do not think it would suit—besides he might in measuring me, suppose I was too tall for the times, and with his shears shorten me by the head. I am, therefore, for no change, but am content both with the government and my tailor.

* *See Pleasant's paper, of 22 September.*

Foreign Intelligence.

OSTEND, June 18.

The Austrians have been unfortunately beaten at Arlon; they lost about 1500 men, their baggage and magazines. Letters from Paris mention that the rebel army had been defeated by General Biron, with the loss of 7,000 men, all their baggage and artillery. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, but I know that it comes from Paris. If Valenciennes be decently defended, it may hold out a month longer. As yet the besiegers have not opened any battery nearer than 300 yards; but they talk of beginning another parallel—a third. Some people report, that the king of Prussia's army on the Rhine is so reduced, that were it not for the Austrians who are with them, they would be obliged to abandon the neighbourhood of Mayence.

PARIS, June 18.

A dreadful storm hovers over this city. A resolution is now agitating, to send all the unmarried people into the Departments of La Vendee, to combat the rebels, and to seize per force the cannon of the sections.

Lyons has banished the commissioners of the Convention, and threatens to send 20,000 men against Paris.

LONDON, *June* 18.

On Saturday morning, Gen. Dumourier arrived in town from Flanders, and soon after, had a long conference with Mr. Ross, at his house in palace-yard, Westminster.

June 20. The ex-general Dumourier yesterday sailed in the packet from Dover which carried over the foreign mail to Ostend. During his short stay here, he had notice of several challenges; one gentleman painted the guillotine on a letter, and left it at Dumourier's lodgings, with his address enclosed, and others had declared they would spit in his face wherever they met him.

M. Dumourier during his short stay here, went to the bank, and transferred a small part of the very large sum of money standing in his name in our funds.

The allied troops before Valenciennes amount to 80,000 men. The artillery is the most formidable that ever was collected against any one place.

The Emperor of Germany is about to pay a visit to the army in Flanders.

July 2. The Swallow, Capt. Brooks, 26 days passage from Gibraltar, is arrived at Falmouth, with dispatches from Admiral Crosby. She brings the pleasing intelligence of his Majesty's ship Egmont having retaken a Spanish galleon, one of the richest ever taken; and captured the French frigate, who took the galleon several days before. The French frigate is one of the new construction, mounts 42 guns, quite new, and the galleon was all the prize she had taken.

July 4.

A Subsidy-Treaty has lately been concluded between Great Britain and Sardinia, by which the king of Sardinia agrees to keep up a force of 50,000 troops during the war, to be employed in the defence of his own dominions, as well as against the common enemy. The king of Great Britain agrees to pay his Majesty of Sardinia 200,000l. a year; and to co-operate in the common cause by a fleet in the Mediteranean. No doubt this treaty will afford the Quidnuncs, plenty of matter for speculation, and perhaps of declaration. But we would observe to them, that in all probability the capacity of the king of Sardinia, to co-operate, on the present occasion, is not equal to his will; and hence arises the necessity for assistance, which affords a mutual benefit to the parties concerned.

Since the resolution entered into by the States of Holland, that it would be advisable to consider of means to put an end to the war, a report has been circulated, that it is in agitation to conclude a peace.

The intention for this purpose, which are said to be founded on the desire of the Dutch to put an end to hostilities, have if we may believe the report been communicated to Prussia and Austria, inviting them to accede to it, and a plan has been formed by our Quidnuncs as the preliminaries proposed.

According to this plan a number of frontear towns are to be put into the possession of the allies, as cautionary pledges that the French mean to abandon their system of invasion and violence; and to remain in the hand of the allies, till the Sans Culottes shall have agreed among themselves upon some form of government that may neither be obnoxious nor troublesome to their neighbours.

Such, pretty nearly, is the plan at present talked of, by the public; but it is easy to see, that to make a design of this sort at all palatable, much more must be done, an indemnification at least, may be demanded for the charges of the war. This must be done either in money or territory. The settling of a new form of Government is a point, which cannot be entirely left to the French; the young king and the rest of the royal family, are not to be abandoned entirely to their mercies, and many other circumstances are to be considered.

Upon the whole though we have given this matter as the report of the day, we may fairly pronounce it to be chimerical, and if not totally without foundation, at least in point of time considerably premature.

It is more than probable that the island of Corsica, is not under the dominion of Great Britain, the mildest yoke they can look to; for, however ardent the love of liberty in these brave Islanders, they are not sufficiently strong to maintain, without guarantee, their independence.

July 6.

The French has made a new irruption into the province of Luxembourg, the effects of which are not yet exactly known, further than that they pillaged the rich abby of Aryal.

Yesterday a gentleman who has resided several months in Paris, arrived in town. He brings news as far down as the 23d of June; the particulars of which are, that the Convention have voted themselves dissolved, and have vested the Executive Council with their power conditionally, namely, that they shall continue the war until the meeting of the National Delegates which will not take place before November.

A subsidy-treaty has been concluded with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, for 8000 men, to be paid, if wanted, by Great-Britain.

Monday, a French spy was taken at the Devises, by a king's messenger in consequence of an order issued from the the Secretary of state's office. He had in his possession letters from several of the French National Convention. He is a person of some rank.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 1.

We hear that the British ship Queen, of 98 guns, the Orion and another 74, with three frigates and a sloop of war, are cruizing off the Delaware and Chesapeake bays—and that, besides the privateer Sans Culottes, the Orion has taken the Industry, a French privateer fitted out at Baltimore.

By the New York stage arrived yesterday afternoon we learn that CITIZEN GENET, owing to the disturbances on board the Jupiter, had issued a proclamation, ordering the crew, with a few exceptions, to leave the ship and repair to quarters provided for them on shore. This many did.

An attempt was made on the life of Admiral CAMBIS, (not of Citizen GENET as has been reported) in which he was wounded in the hand. The attempt was made by some of the crew of the Jupiter a few of which number have been apprehended.

GENERAL GALBAUD escaped from on board the Jupiter on Friday last, and took the rout to Philadelphia, escorted by a few of the crew of the Jupiter. A considerable number of this crew, who were ordered by the representative of the French Nation, to repair to their quarters on shore, are travelling in a body armed towards our city.

It was currently reported when our informant left New-York, Saturday last, that capt. BOMPARD would be appointed commander of the Jupiter.

The CERE, a tender of the French Fleet, has taken into New-York a brig as a prize loaded with rum.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL respectfully inform his pupils and the public in general, that his School for young LADIES and GENTLEMEN, will be open (as future) every third week, to begin *Wednesday* the 25th instant.

The Night School for GENTLEMEN will be open on *Monday* the 23d instant.

Mr. Roussell, with the utmost gratitude, returns his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Richmond* and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has experienced from them these four years past; and hopes by his future exertions, to merit a continuance of their favours—Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to observe the custom and manners of the School before they subscribe, or enter as scholars, may always have an opportunity of satisfying themselves, by attending at the School.

Richmond, September 11, 1793.

Treasury Department,

August 27, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received until the 15th day of October next, inclusively, by David Henly at Knoxville, in the territory South West of the Ohio, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January, to the thirty-first day of December, 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Tenessee, to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said River inclusively.

2. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Nashville, on the said River, and at Nashville.

3. At any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the southward, westward, or northward thereof.

4. At Bledsoe's Lick, or any place or places between the said Lick and Nashville.

5. At any place or places from Bledsoe's Lick to the crossing of Cumberland River, along the new trace, at or near the great Salt Lick, and at the said crossing place over Cumberland River.

6. At any place or places along the said trace, from the crossing of Cumberland River to the mouth of Clinch River, and at the said mouth of Clinch River.

7. At any place or places between the said mouth of Clinch and Knoxville, and at Knoxville.

8. At any place or places on the north western frontiers of Washington and Hamilton districts, in the territory south of the Ohio, from the mouth of Clinch to the Virginia line.

9. At any place or places on the southern frontiers of the said districts of Washington and Hamilton.

10. At any other place or places in the territory south of the Ohio, not herein mentioned.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork.
Half a gill of brandy, rum or whisky.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each fort or other stationary post, which is or may be established for the space of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemies, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

Those who may become proposers are requested to transmit without delay to the Secretary of the Treasury duplicates of their proposals.

The proposals will be decided upon at Knoxville aforesaid, where the said David Henly will make known the offer which is accepted, and will conclude the contract.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
(5w) Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to settle the administration of the estate of ROBERT PARISH, the elder, and the estate of ROBERT PARISH, the younger, doth hereby give this public notice, to those who may have claims against either of said estates, to make them known to Mr. *Hazlewood Parish*, in *Fredericksburg*, or to him in *Caroline*, on or before the 25th day of *September* next ensuing. Those who fail attending to this notice, will be considered as having no claim against either of said estates, and the same will be plead in bar against all that may come forward after the expiration of the above time. Those who are indebted to the above estates, either by bond or otherwise, will, it is hoped, consider the long indulgence already given, and make payment without further notice.

HENRY CHILES, Admr.

Caroline, August 17, 1793. (2w)

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, during his present residence, and hopes for a continuance of the same.—Having supplied his stable with a quantity of forage, and a plenty of litter, &c. he intends to build a commodious Livery Stable, which will open on the 1st of *October* next, where horses will be taken in at Livery, on as reasonable terms as any in *Richmond*. Good pasturage near town, and careful hostlers, and every other attention, by the public's most obedient humble servant,

T. CLARKE.

☞ I wish to take a few boarders on as reasonable terms as any in *Richmond*.

Richmond, Sept. 5, 1793.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

LONDON, July 13.

This morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived with a dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant General of the forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of York, to the right honorable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

Estreux, July 10 1793.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Governor of Conde has this day consented to surrender that place to the Imperial forces under the command of the Prince of Wirtemberg, by whom it has been blockaded for some time past.

The Austrian troops are to be put in immediate possession of the detached works, and one of the gates of the town, (that leading to Tournai.) The garrison is to surrender as prisoners of war, and to march out on the 13th. The other articles of the capitulation are not yet arranged.

This is a conquest of the utmost importance; Conde being one of the strongest places of this frontier, requiring but a small garrison for its defence, commanding the navigation of the Scheldt, and facilitating any future operation.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES MURRAY.

To the right Hon. Henry Dundas.

July 15. A letter from Valenciennes says, "It is criminal to disguise the truth. The kings of Europe cannot hope to take this place without the sacrifice of 20,000 human beings, and when they have gained it at this expence, they have deme no more than prepared for the capture of Lisle, at the expence of 50,000 more!"

How many thousand of the unfortunate men, sweltering at the nod of their rulers, under Valenciennes in this burning weather must fall a sacrifice to fatigue and disease? No Gazette bears witness to this mortality. No nation receives an account of the multitudes cut off without noise or glory! Of the more fortunate few who are taken of by the sword of the enemy, or trampled to death by the horses hoofs of their friends, an honorable return is made, and they have the fame of heroes, but of the myriads that perish by the more fatal malada of war, dysentery, no memorial is left that can soothe even the sorrow of their relatives.

July 17—19.

An article in one of the Dutch papers that arrived yesterday, mentions, that on the 6th and 7th. a great number of waggons loaded with sick and wounded, arrived at Brussels from the camp before Valenciennes. This is the second convoy of the same sort since the 20th of June.

The accounts from Lisle say, that the deserters from the Combined Armies come in there to the number of from twenty to thirty a day.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, August 27.

Captain Wellman arrived here on Sunday, in 53 days from Corunna, in Spain. He could learn nothing there of the politics of Europe, or the progress of the war—except that the Spaniards had been soundly whipped by the French down the bay, and reinforcements were slowly going off to the Spanish army. The Spaniards he says, tremble at the name of a Frenchman—have no hope of success against them—and the vulgar opinion is, that the French have swore revenge against Spain, and will march into their country, and execute it without mercy—a Philadelphia vessel, which touched at Falmouth about the 17th of June, for orders arrived at Corunna, and said, there were accounts in England of some late important success over the combined armies in the Netherlands—but we cannot find of what date.—It was also said, that the French had made large offers to Great-Britain, to detatch her from the Combination.—Captain Wellman saw a letter from Holland, which said that the Dutch have no ships of war at sea, except two or three *gurda costas*, and are not fitting out any: their large merchant ships are also laid up, and they have no vessels out but small craft.

The following ANECDOTE is brought by one of our vessels from the West-Indies;—That Capt. PRINCE of Boston sailed from Gaudaloupe in company with a French privateer brig—that he was afterwards met by a British privateer, who began to examine him, and search his cargo, for French property; Captain P. assured the people that he had none, and that instead of detaining themselves with him, they might find a valuable prize in a brig which he pointed out to them, which he knew to be French property, both vessel and cargo—that of this the privateer quitted him, and made for the Frenchman—that a sharp conflict ensued, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides, but that in the end the Frenchman carried his antagonist into Gaudaloupe. Captain Prince was afterwards carried into St. Kitts by another privateer.

REPORTS.

Yesterday arrived at Beverley 4 fishing schooners, with great fares. On Saturday last, one of them spoke with a schooner from Jamaica, bound to St. Mary's Bay, out 4 weeks; who reported, that previous to his sailing, an engagement took place off Jamaica, between a French and English squadron, in which the English got the better, though they lost a 74 gun ship, and the French lost nothing.—Admiral Gardner might then be in the West-Indian seas, but we know of no French fleet there of much force. This vessel sailed from Jamaica in company with a homeward-bound fleet of 80 sail, under convoy of the ships which had the engagement, as the master said.

Another fisherman spoke a sloop, the master of which said, he was directly from Halifax; that the French had attacked that place, set it on fire, and killed many of the people—this vessel made her escape.

Whether the above are facts or not, time will determine. It is well known, that the inhabitants of Halifax have been under great apprehensions, since the troops have been drawn to the West-Indies.

A letter from Newport, dated yesterday, says, "last night arrived the whaling ship Liberty, Nathaniel Churchell, master, from Woolwich Bay, near the Cape of Good-Hope. She was bound to Dunkirk, and had been captured by a British cruiser; but Capt. Churchell Barney'd her, and brought her safe here."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-York to his correspondent in this City, dated yesterday morning.

Capt. Harvey arrived last night from London, in 36 days. He brings papers to 25th July. Conde was taken before he left London, the garrison being starved out—Valenciennes still held out, and Francis Chines, who came passenger, says, the Combined army cannot subsist long, in their present situation, for want of provisions and forage.

Sept. 4. A vessel arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, the Capt. of which says that he was informed by the officers of the garrison there that the combined fleet consisting of fifty-two sail of the line were gone to attack Toulon.

Yesterday arrived here from Bengal a French ship called La Ville de L'Orient, Capt. Masin.

Yesterday a number of French sailors (about one hundred) lately belonging to the ship Jupiter, now in New-York, arrived in this city, under the care of a party of militia.

General Galbaud, it is said in a New-York, paper, has been re-taken, near West Chester, by a party sent in pursuit of him.

The ship Good Intent, Bristol, mounting 19 guns, is arrived at New-York, a prize to the Marseilles of 22 guns. She was taken after an obstinate engagement, and the loss of her Captain and 8 men killed and 20 wounded.

Richmond, *Sept.* 11.

The following is the ADDRESS *of the* CITIZENS *of this City and its Vicinity, to the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

Richmond, August 17, 1793.

SIR,

IMPRESSED with a full conviction of the wisdom of your administration in general, and especially approving that system of conduct which you have adopted, and steadily observed towards the belligerent powers of Europe, we, the Inhabitants of Richmond and its Vicinity, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, are happy in an opportunity of conveying to you these our genuine sentiments.

When propitious Heaven had crowned with victory the efforts of your country and yourself, while rejoicing America enumerated the blessings to be derived from so important a revolution, it was not reckoned among the least of them that, in future, the people of this favored land might in peace pursue their own happiness though war and violence should desolate the European world, or drench it in human blood—so too, when the good genius of America had devised that change in our government, which her wisdom has since adopted, it was held an argument of some weight against the necessity of this change, and all in opposition to it with one voice declared, that, situated as this country is, no madness or folly could ever be so supreme as to involve us again in European contests. Nor was this opinion, so uniform and universal, in favor of peace, derived from any other source than a knowledge of the real situation and a conviction of the real interests of America. It is impossible for the eye of cool and temperate reason to survey these United States without perceiving, that, however dreadful the calamities of war may be to other nations, they are still more dreadful to us, and however important the benefits of peace to others, to us it must be still more beneficial.

From those whose province it is to make war, we expect every effort to avoid it consistent with the honor, interest and good faith of America; from you, Sir, to whom is assigned the important task of, "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, we have already experienced the most active and watchful attention to our dearest interests.

Ever since the period when a just respect for the voice of your country induced you to abandon the retirement you loved, for that high station to which your fellow-citizens unanimously called you, your conduct has been uniformly calculated to promote their happiness and welfare: And in no instance has this been more remarkable, or your vigilant attention to the duties of your office more clearly discovered, than in your Proclamation respecting the neutrality of the United States.

As genuine Americans, with no other interest at heart but that of our country, unbiassed by foreign influence, which history informs us has been the bane of more than one republic, our minds are open to a due sense of the propriety, justice, and wisdom of this measure; and we cannot refrain from expressing our pleasure at its adoption.

We recollect too well the calamities of war, not to use our best endeavours to restrain any wicked citizen, if such indeed can be found among us, who, disregarding his own duty, and the happiness of the United States, in violation of the law of the land and the wish of the people, shall dare to gratify his paltry passions at the risk of his country's welfare, perhaps of her existence.

We pray Heaven to manifest its providential care of these states, by prolonging to them the blessings of your administration—and may the pure spirit of it continue to animate the government of America through a succession of ages.

Signed by desire and on behalf of the meeting,
GEORGE WYTHE, *President.*
(Teste) ANDREW DUNSCOMB, *Secretary.*

ANSWER.

To the INHABITANTS *of* RICHMOND *and its Vicinity.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AMONG the numerous expressions of the public sense, in favor of the measures which have been adopted for the observance of neutrality in the present war of Europe, none is more grateful to me, than that of Richmond and its vicinity.

The manner, in which it is conveyed, lays claim to my affectionate acknowledgments.

In recollecting the anticipations which were entertained of a pacific policy, as most consonant with the situation of the United States and the genius of our government, it is a pleasing reflection, that when the occasion for exemplifying it occurs, sentiments corresponding with it appear to pervade every part of the community. This steadiness of views, highly honorable to the national character, is well calculated to support in the administration of our affairs, a spirit constantly favorable to the great object of peace.

And though the best and sincerest endeavours to this end, may some times prove ineffectual, yet it will always be a source of consolation and encouragement, that the calamities of war, if at any time they shall be experienced, have been unsought and unprovoked. Every good citizen will then meet events with that firmness and perseverance which naturally accompany the conscience of a good cause, the conviction that there is no ground for self-reproach.

True to our duties and interest as Americans—firm to our purpose, as lovers of peace—let us unite our fervent prayers to the Great Ruler of the Universe, that the justice and moderation of all concerned, may permit us to continue in the uninterrupted enjoyment of a blessing which we so greatly prize, and of which we ardently wish them a speedy and permanent participation.

GO: WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1793.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of putting under cover to you the enclosed letter, and of asking the communication of it according to its superscription; and have the honour to be, with great respect,

SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
T. JEFFERSON.

The MAYOR of the city of RICHMOND.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

COMPLAINT having been made to the Government of the United States of some instances of unjustifiable vexation and spoliation committed on our merchant vessels by the privateers of the powers at war, and it being possible that other instances may have happened of which no information has been given to the government, I have it in charge from the President to assure the Merchants of the United States concerned in foreign commerce or navigation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may suffer on the high seas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations or to existing treaties; and that on their forwarding hither well authenticated evidence of the same, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief:—The just and friendly dispositions of the several belligerent powers afford well founded expectation that they will not hesitate to take effectual measures for restraining their armed vessels from committing aggressions and vexations on our citizens or their property.

There being no particular portion or description of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addressing it to the Merchants of Richmond for the state of Virginia, and of requesting that through them, it may be made known to all those of their state whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any associations of Merchants who will be pleased to take the trouble of giving it in a case so interesting to themselves and their country.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
T. JEFFERSON.

The MERCHANTS of the City of RICHMOND.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of London, dated 17th of July last, to a gentleman in New-York.

"I must refer you to the paper for public news, and only tell you, that it is the prevailing opinion here, that an honourable peace is near at hand. We have had no failures of consequence for some time past, and I think the want of money and confidence to subside—Your friends are getting up—I can with great truth assure you, our government and the public in general shew every disposition to cultivate harmony with your States, and I sincerely hope, that the rage for privateering may not interfere.

The ship Alice, Capt. Harvey, arrived at New-York from London, on Monday the 2d inst. and brought London papers to the 25th July, which contains an account of the surrender of Conde to the combined forces on the 10th; the garrison had consisted of 4000 men—1500 only were found fit for duty who were made prisoners of war—2000 were sick in the hospitals. General Custine had been at Paris the last of June as stated in our last—he had set out for the army—previous to which he had informed the Executive Council that the army destined to act against the Prince Saxe Cobourg must be encreased till it amounts to 120,00 men—in addition to which he required another army of 60,000 to make incursions into the enemy's country—with this force he promises never to return except he is victorious. The sieges of Valenciennes and Mentz were going on—The French making sorties daily. No account appears in this paper of the defeat of the Royalists near Nantes on the 28th of June, as related by Capt. Makins from L'Orient.

Lord Howe, with the last division of the channel fleet, had sailed from Spithead—and was to be joined by the Russians fleet of frigates and transports, having on board 12,000 troops.—A descent on the coast of Britanny is confidently stated to be their object in the British papers—It appears that there has been perpetual fighting between the French and Sardinians—the accounts are from Turin—these state that the former lost 4000 men in one action.—The Prussians have made themselves masters of Weissenau, near Mentz, after a sharp contest.—A bomb thrown from Valenciennes fell among a number of those of the besiegers, and caused an explosion of forty of them.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County and Borough of York, on Tuesday, the 2d day of September, 1793, the following Resolutions were entered into, viz.

1st. *Resolved*, THAT peace to a nation is a blessing too valuable to be wantonly interrupted.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is peculiarly the interest of the infant Republic of America, to cultivate peace, agriculture, and commerce.

3d. *Resolved*, That the faith of treaties, which have for their object the establishment and continuance of peace, ought to be held inviolate.

4th. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the American government in their exertions to preserve peace and neutrality in the present war of nations, is strictly conformable to her treaties, and ought to be supported with firmness.

5th. *Resolved*, That any interference in the politics of our country by foreigners, more especially a public minister, is an unprecedented indignity offered to the people and government; derogatory to the independency of the nation, and should speedily receive its merited disapprobation.

6th. *Resolved*, That any attempt of any Foreign Minister to excite the people of the United States, against the established government, because his construction of a treaty has been denied by that government, is a violation of his mission, and a daring insult to the people of America.

7th. *Resolved*, That those citizens of America (if any there be) who have advocated the pretensions of any minister, in exciting the United States of America to an unjust war, ought to be considered by all good citizens, as the lawless advocates for plunder, and disturbers of the peace of the nation.

8th. *Resolved*, That we sensibly feel the glorious cause in which France has been engaged to establish the liberty of the nation. Yet, while we most ardently wish a free, equal and orderly government to that people, we cannot but reprobate any designs to introduce anarchy and disorder into these happy states.

9th. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the President of the United States, for his patriotic exertions and commendable firmness, in promoting the happiness, and maintaining the independency of his country.

WM. NELSON, JUN. Chairman.
THOMAS GIBBONS, Secretary.

[Yesterday departed this life, Mrs. WARDROP, spouse of JAMES WARDROP, Esq. of Ampthill, near Richmond.]

[For more News, see Gazette Extraordinary of this day.]

☞ Several pieces received from Correspondents, are unavoidably postponed until our next.

ERATA—In the 5th line of the 2d paragraph in the piece signed Agricola, published in our last, for "FERER" read "FERVER."

*** ADVERTISEMENTS, omitted this week, will appear in our next.

Taken up by JAMES PRICE, in Henrico county, a brindled cow; a smooth crop and under-keel in both ears, some white under her belly, the appearance of a scald on her back, and supposed to be five years old.—Appraised to four pounds.

A likely NEGRO WENCH for Sale. Enquire of the Printer.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by *Samuel Beall*, deceased, to *Nathaniel Burwell, Robert Andrews, John Pierce*, and *Basil Holmes*;

WE have now for sale, about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND in *York* county, about two miles from the city of *Williamsburg*, lying upon *Queen's* creek, on the west side of the road leading from the capitol landing bridge to *Coppahosick* ferry, being part of a tract formerly owned by Mr. *Custis*. There is a valuable MILL and a good ORCHARD upon it, and the soil is well adapted to farming and grazing. The mill is upon the main branch of *Queen's* creek, which affords a sufficient head of water to grind in the dryest seasons of summer. The creek is now navigable for flat bottomed boats to within four hundred yards of the mill, and may at a small expence be made navigable quite up to it. We wish to sell the whole 1200 acres together, but if that cannot be done in a short time, we will divide it into parcels so as to suit different purchasers. Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchaser or purchasers, on their giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not duly paid, and possession will be given on the first day of *January* next.

ROBERT ANDREWS, } Acting Trus-
JOHN PIERCE, } tees of Samuel
B. HOLMES. } Beall, dec.

Williamsburg, August 27, 1793.

THE Creditors of Capt. JOHN ROBINS, deceased, (late of this county) are desired to attend the *October* sitting of our court, with their respective claims, that a distribution of the Assets may be made as the law directs.

THE Creditors of EDWARD BOUTWELL, are also desired to attend at the same time, with their claim, that a distribution may be made in their favour.

W. GOOSLEY, late sheriff of York county.
York, September 2, 1793. (3w)

TRIMMINGS & Co.
TALLOW-CHANDLERS;

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have established a CHANDLER and SOAP-WORKS at the Shot-Factory in this city, where they make DIPT and MOULD CANDLES, WHITE and BROWN SOAP, which they sell on the lowest terms.—Orders left at Mr. *Parrat's*, or at the Factory, will be gratefully acknowledged.

WANTED,
Fifteen or twenty Tons of prime Tallow, for which sixpence per lb. in cash will be given, also cash paid for wood ashes and soap grease.

Richmond, September 3, 1793. (3w)

THE PARTNERSHIP of ALCOCK and POLLOCK, having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of *June* last; those indebted to that concern, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to *William Pollock*; all such as cannot comply with the above request, and whose accounts stand open, it is hoped will call on said *William Alcock*, and grant bond for their respective balances: All persons having claims against the above concern, are requested to bring in their accounts to *William Alcock*, who is fully authorised to finally settle the business of the late partnership.

WILLIAM ALCOCK,
JOHN POLLOCK.

Orange county, August 12, 1793.

N. B. Those who have claims against the subscriber, on his own account, are requested to present them, and receive payment, as he is anxious to have them discharged.

JOHN POLLOCK.

NOTICE to whom it may concern is hereby given, that I have received a Power of Attorney from my husband *Louis de Sigengue*, dated in *France* the 23d of *April* last, superceding his power granted to *William Bowden*, of *King & Queen*, on his leaving this state; all persons who are indebted to the said *Sigengue*, whether by bond, note, or open account, are hereby to take notice, that they are to make their payments to the Subscriber only, or such person as she may appoint for that purpose—any settlement of account made with the said *Bowden* after this date, or money paid him, will not be admitted by the subscriber.

(3w) JULIE DE SIGENGUE.
King & Queen, August 16 1793.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27th, 1793.

Five Hundred Dollars
REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from BALTIMORE COUNTY GOAL, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the *Eastern Mail* on the 28th day of *January* last: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Goal, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the *United States*, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, may be effectually secured, and forthcoming to answer the above-mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Postmaster General.

☞ The following is a description of the above-named *Thomas Sloss Gantt*—He is about 6 feet high, straight and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion, and has a down-look when spoken to.

Treasury Department,
August 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 14th day of September next inclusively, to furnish by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the use of the United States, viz.

4,800	Hats,
5,120	Stocks,
5,120	Stock-Clasps,
20,480	Shirts,
5,120	Vests,
5,120	Coats,
9,600	Woollen Overalls,
9,600	Linen ditto,
19,200	pairs of Shoes,
9,600	pairs of Socks,
5,120	Blankets,
320	Caps,
320	pairs of Leather Breeches,
640	pairs of Boots,
320	pairs of Spurs,
640	pairs of Stockings,
1,520	Rifle shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one-fourth part of the whole number of suits on or before the 15th of February, one-fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794:

The articles must be agreeably to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered.

immediately obey; by resistance he renders himself culpable.

XI. Every proceeding against a Citizen out of the reach or without the forms prescribed by the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical; the person against whom it should be attempted to be executed by force, has the right to repel it by force.

XII. Those who solicit, dispatch, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, arbitrary acts, are guilty, and deserve punishment.

XIII. Every man being presumed innocent, until he has been declared guilty; if it is judged necessary to arrest him, all unnecessary rigour in securing him, should be severely prohibited by the law.

XIV. No one should be judged and punished until he has been heard, or legally appealed, and unless he comes under a law made public before the perpetration of the crime; the law punishing actions performed before its existence is tyrannical; the retrospective effect of any law is criminal.

XV. The law should only decree punishments strictly and evidently necessary; the punishment should be proportioned to the crime and useful to society.

XVI. The right of property belongs to every citizen; it is the right of enjoying and disposing at his will of his goods, revenues, of the fruits of his labour and industry.

XVII. No species of labour, culture, or commerce can be prohibited.

XVIII. Every man may bargain for his services and his time; but he can neither sell himself nor be sold. His person is not alienable property. The law acknowledges no servitude; there can be but an engagement to perform and to pay an equivalent, between the man who works and his employer.

XIX. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property, without his consent, unless the public necessities legally ascertained require it, and under condition of an adequate and previous compensation.

XX. No contribution can be required except for the general benefit. All citizens have a right to concur in fixing the contributions; to inspect the expenditure of them, and to require accounts of that expenditure.

XXI. Public succours are a sacred debt. The society owes relief to unfortunate citizens, either by furnishing them with work, or by securing the means of subsistence to those who are unable to work.

XXII. Instruction is necessary to all: Society should favour as much as possible the progress of public reason, and place the means of instruction within the reach of every citizen.

XXIII. The social compact consists in the endeavours of all to assure to each the enjoyment and preservation of his rights; this compact rests upon the National sovereignty.

XXIV. It cannot exist unless the powers of public functionaries are clearly defined by the law and their responsibility well secured.

XXV. The sovereignty of the nation resides in the people. It is indivisible, unprescriptible, and unalienable.

XXVI. No portion of the people can exercise the powers of the whole people; but each section of the sovereign assembled shall enjoy the rights of expressing it will with entire liberty.

XXVII. Let any individual who should attempt to usurp the sovereignty be immediately put to death by freemen.

XXVIII. The people have always the right to revise, reform and change their constitution. One generation cannot bind by its laws future generations.

XXIX. Every citizen has an equal right to concur in making the law, and in appointing his representatives and agents.

XXX. Public offices are essentially temporary; they cannot be considered either as conferring distinction, or as rewards, but as duties.

XXXI. The crimes of the representatives of the people or their agents should never go unpunished. No one has a right to assume an inviolability that does not belong to other citizens.

XXXII. The right of presenting petitions to the depositaries of public authority, can in no case be prohibited, suspended or limited.

XXXIII. Resistance to oppression is a consequence of the other rights of man.

XXXIV. The social body is oppressed, when one of its members is oppressed. Each individual of the social body is oppressed when the social body is oppressed.

XXXV. When the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is to the people and each portion of the people, the most sacred of rights and the most indispensible of duties.

CONSTITUTION.

Of the Republic.

ART. I. The Republic is one and indivisible.

Of the distribution of the People.

II. The French people are divided, for the exercise of their sovereignty, into primary assemblies of cantons.

III. They are divided, for the administration of justice, into departments, districts, municipalities.

Of the Political situation of the People.

IV. Every person born and settled in France, at 21 years of age; every stranger of 21 years of age, who settled in France for one year, lives by his labor; or acquires a property; or marries a French woman; or adopts a child; or supports an infirm person; every stranger, in fine, who shall be judged, by the legislative body, to have deserved well in the cause of humanity, is admitted to the exercise of the rights of a French citizen.

V. The exercise of the rights of a French citizen is forfeited by naturalization in foreign countries; by the acceptance of employments or favors from a government not republican; by condemnation to ignominious or corporal punishment, until rehabilitation.

VI. The exercise of the rights of citizens is suspended, while under accusation; by a sentence of non-appearance, so long as the sentence is not retracted.

Of the Sovereignty of the People.

VII. The sovereign people, is the whole mass of the French citizens.

VIII. They appoint immediately their deputies.

IX. They delegate to electors the choice of administrators of public arbiters, of criminal judges, and those of final appeal.

X. They deliberate upon the laws.

Of Primary Assemblies.

XI. Primary assemblies consist of citizens residing for six months in a canton.

XII. They are composed of 200 citizens at least, and of 600 at most, entitled to vote.

XIII. They are constituted by the nomination of a president, secretaries, and inspectors of ballots.

XIV. They regulate their internal police.

XV. No one can appear at them, armed.

XVI. The election are either by ballot or *viva voce*, at the option of each voter.

XVII. A primary assembly can in no case prescribe an uniform mode of voting.

XVIII. The inspectors of ballot record the votes of citizens, who unable to write, with however to vote by ballot.

XIX. The questions on the laws are decided by Yes and No.

XX. The vote of the primary assembly is proclaimed thus:—*The Citizens assemble in Primary Assembly of in number voters, vote* [for or against] *by a majority of*

Of the National Representation.

XXI. Population is the only basis of the National Representation.

XXII. There shall be a deputy for every forty thousand individuals.

XXIII. Each collection of primary assemblies, completing a population of 39,000 to 41,000 persons, name immediately a deputy.

XXIV. The nomination requires an absolute majority of suffrages.

XXV. Each assembly counts its own votes, and sends a commissioner to the general collection of results, to the place fixed as most central.

XXVI. If the first trial does not give any one an absolute majority, a second election takes place, the votes being confined to the two citizens highest in votes.

XXVII. In case of equal votes, the eldest is preferred, either to be voted for or elected. In case of equal age, chance decides.

XXVIII. Every Frenchman, exercising the rights of citizen, in any part of the Republic is eligible.

XXIX. Each deputy belongs to the whole nation.

XXX. In case of refusal to accept, resignation, forfeiture, or death of a deputy, the primary assemblies who had nominated him replace him.

XXXI. A deputy who has resigned cannot quit his post before his successor is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment.

XXXII. The French people assemble every year, on the first Tuesday, to proceed to their elections.

XXXIII. They proceed to the election whatever be the number of citizens, having a right to vote at it assembled.

XXXIV. A primary assembly may be extraordinarily convoked, upon the requisition of a fifth of the citizens having a right to vote at it.

XXXV. The convocation in this case, is made by the municipality of the common place of meeting.

XXXVI. These extraordinary assemblies deliberate only in case a majority of the citizens having a right to vote in them, be present.

Of Electoral Assemblies.

XXXVII. The citizens in primary assemblies name an elector, one for every 200 citizens, counting present and absent; two from 201 to 400; three from 401 to 600.

XXXVIII. The holding of electoral assemblies and the mode of electing is the same as in the primary assemblies.

Of the Legislative Body.

XXXIX. The legislative body is one, indivisible and permanent.

XL. The session is of one year.

XLI. The legislators meet on the 1st. of July.

XLII. A majority is a quorum.

XLIII. The deputies can be questioned, accused or judged at no time, for opinions expressed from their seats in the legislature.

XLIV. They may for criminal actions be taken in the fact, but the warrant to arrest and to cause to appear can only be issued against them by the legislature.

The sitting of the Legislative Body.

XLV. The sitting of the national assembly shall be public.

XLVI. Its journals shall be printed.

XLVII. It shall not deliberate, unless it be composed of, at least 200 members.

XLVIII. It shall not refuse any member the right of speaking, in the order in which he has demanded it.

XLIX. It shall decide by the voice of the majority of those present.

L. Fifty shall have the right of calling for the yeas and nays.

LI. The assembly shall have the right of censuring the conduct of its members during its meetings.

LII. The assembly shall possess the immediate jurisdiction of the place in which it holds its sessions, and of such an extent in the neighbourhood as it shall itself determine.

Of the functions of the Legislative Body.

LIII. The legislative body shall enact laws and pass decrees.

LIV. Under the general name of laws are comprised such acts of the legislative body, as concern civil or criminal legislation; the general administration of the revenues and of the ordinary expenditures of the republic; The national domains, The standard, the weight, the impression and denomination of money; The nature, the amount, and the collection of the taxes: The Declaration of war; any new distribution of the French territory; Public instruction.—and the public honours paid to great men.

LV. Under the particular title of *Decrees*, are comprehended such acts as relate to—

The annual establishment of the forces of the republic, by sea and land; the permission or refusal of the passage of foreign troops through the French territory; the introduction of foreign naval forces into the French ports; measures for the general safety and tranquility; The annual and temporary distribution of the public labour and public contributions; orders for the emission of money of all kinds; extraordinary and contingent expenditures; measures which are local or confined to one particular department, community, or particular kind of public work; the defence of the country; the ratification of treaties; the nomination and deposition of the commanders in chief of the armies; the trial of the members of council and public functionaries; the accusation of those suspected of plots against the general safety of the republic; every partial change in the distribution of the French territory; national rewards.

Of the formation of a Law.

LVI. All bills proposed to be enacted into a law, shall be preceded by a report.

LVII. The discussion of the law shall not be opened, and it shall not be provisionally enacted, until 15 days after the report.

LVIII. The bill is printed and sent to all the communes, under the title of, *Proposed Law.*

LIX. Forty days after the proposed law is sent, if in the majority of the departments, the tenth part of the primary assemblies of each, has not objected, the law is deemed accepted and becomes a law.

LX. If objections are made, the legislative body convene the primary assemblies.

Of the title of Laws and Decrees.

LXI. All laws, decrees, judgments, and other public acts, shall be entitled, *In the name of the French People, the —— year of the French Republic.*

Of the Executive Council.

LXII. There shall be an Executive Council composed of 25 members.

LXIII. The electoral assemble of each department names one candidate; the Legislative body chooses from the list the members of the council.

LXIV. One half of the council is renewed by every Legislature during the last months of its session.

LXV. The council is charged with the direction and superintendance of the general administration of the republic. It can act but in execution of the laws and decrees of the Legislative body.

LXVI. It shall name, from its own body, the principal agents of the several departments of the republic.

LXVII. The Legislative body shall prescribe the number and functions of these agents.

LXVIII. These agents do not form a council. They shall be separate, without any immediate connection between them. They shall not exercise any personal authority.

LXIX. The council shall appoint from the mass of citizens exterior agents of the republic.

LXX. It shall negociate treaties.

LXXI. The members of the council, if guilty of treason shall be accused by the Legislature.

LXXII. The council shall be responsible for any failure in the execution of the laws and decrees, and for all those abuses which it shall not denounce.

LXXIII. It shall depose and replace the public agents whenever it shall think proper.

LXXIV. It is bound to accuse them before the judicial tribunals, whenever there be occasion.

Of the Relation of the Executive Council to the Legislature.

LXXV. The executive council shall reside near the Legislature. It shall have a separate chamber and a separate entrance into the place of its meetings.

LXXVI. It shall be heard as often as it shall have any report to be made.

LXXVII. The Legislative body may call for the presence of the executive council at its sittings, either in the whole or in parts, whenever it shall judge proper.

Of the Administrative and Municipal bodies.

LXXVIII. There shall be in every commune of the republic a municipal administration.

In every district an intermediate administration.

In every department a central administration.

LXXIX. The municipal officers shall be elected by the assemblies of the commune.

LXXX. The administrators shall be appointed by the electoral assemblies of the department and of the district.

LXXXI. The municipalities and the administrations shall be renewed by one half every year.

LXXXII. The administrators and municipal officers have no representative character; they cannot in any case, modify the acts of the Legislature, nor suspend the execution of them.

LXXXIII. The Legislature shall prescribe the functions of the municipal officers and administrators, the rules of their subordination and the penalties which they may incur.

LXXXIV. The assemblies of the municipalities and the administrations shall be public.

Of Civil Justice.

LXXXV. The code of civil and criminal law shall be uniform throughout the Republic.

LXXXVI. The right which the citizens have of terminating their disputes by arbitrators chosen by themselves, shall not be infringed.

LXXXVII. The decision of these arbitrators shall be definitive, unless the parties have reserved their right of appeal.

LXXXVIII. There shall be justices of the peace elected by the people in cantons, the limits of which shall be fixed by law.

LXXXIX. They shall accommodate differences and administer justice without cost.

XC. There number and their qualifications shall be regulated by the Legislature.

XCI. There shall be public arbitrators appointed by the Electoral Assemblies.

XCII. There number and extent of jurisdiction shall be fixed by the electoral assemblies.

XCIII. They shall take cognizance of disputes which have not been finally determined by private arbitrators or by the justices of the peace.

XCIV. They shall decide in public; they shall give their opinions openly; they shall determine in the dernier ressort either upon verbal defence, or upon a simple memorial, without pleading and without costs—they shall give the reasons of their decisions.

XCV. The Justices of the peace and the public Arbitrators shall be elected every year.

Of Criminal Justice.

XCVI. In a criminal process—no citizen can be tried except upon an accusation, by a jury, or decreed by the Legislature. The accused shall have counsel particularly nominated for them, or there shall be public officers appointed to defend them. The accusation shall be public. Both the fact & the intention shall be determined by a jury. The penalty shall be applied by a Criminal Tribunal.

XCVII. The Criminal Judges shall be elected every year by the Electoral Assemblies.

Of the tribunal of final appeal.

XCVIII. There is for the Republic but one tribunal of final appeal.

XCIX. This tribunal does not take cognizance of the merits of a cause. It pronounces only upon violations in the forms, and on the evident deviations from the law.

C. The members of this tribunal are appointed every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of public contributions.

CI. No citizen is dispensed from the honourable obligation of contributing to support the burden of the public expenditure.

Of the National Treasury.

CII. The National Treasury is the central point of the receipts and expenditures of the Republic.

CIII. It is superintended by responsible agents appointed by the executive council.

CIV. The conduct of these is inspected by commissioners appointed by the legislature, taken from among the mass of citizens, and responsible for such abuses as they do not denounce.

Of accounts.

CV. The accounts of the agents of the National Treasury and of the administrators of public money are annually rendered to responsible commissioners named by the Executive Council.

CVI. The proceedings of these agents are inspected by commissioners appointed by the legislature from among the mass of citizens and responsible for such abuses and errors as they do not denounce. The legislative body finally settles accounts.

Of the forces of the Republic.

CVII. The general force of the Republic consists of the whole people.

CVIII. The Republic has under pay in the time of peace an armed force by sea and land.

CIX. All Frenchmen are all soldiers; they are all exercised in the management of arms.

CX. There is no commander in chief.

CXI. The difference between grades, their distinguishing marks, and subordination only subsists in relation to and during actual service.

CXII. The public force employed to maintain order and internal peace, only act upon the requisition, in writing of the constituted authorities.

CXIII. The public force when employed against external enemies, acts under the direction of the Executive Council.

CXIV. No armed body can deliberate.

Of National Conventions.

CXV. If in a majority of the departments, one-tenth of the Primary Assemblies regularly formed of each, call for a revision of the Constitutional act, or an alteration of any of its articles, the Legislative body convoke the Primary Assemblies of the Republic, to determine whether there shall be a National Convention.

CXVI. The National Convention is formed in the same manner as the Legislatures, and can exercise ligislative powers.

CXVII. As far as relates to the Constitution, the Convention confine their deliberations to the articles, the defects of which caused their convocation.

Of the relations between the Republic and Foreign Nations.

CXVIII. The French people are the friends and natural allies of all free nations.

CXIX. They do not meddle with the governments of other nations. They do not suffer other nations to meddle with theirs.

CXX. They hold out an asylum to foreigners driven from their country for their love of liberty. They refuse an asylum to tyrants.

CXXI. They will not make peace with an enemy that occupies part of the territory of the Republic.

The Guarantee of Rights.

CXXII. The constitution guarantees to every Frenchman equality, liberty, security and property, the public debt, the free exercise of religious worship, an education, public succours, the indefinite liberty of the press, the right of petitioning, the right of assembling in popular societies, the enjoyment of all the rights of man.

CXXIII. The French Republic honour, patriotism, courage, old age, filial piety, the unfortunate. They repose the sacred deposit of the constitution under the safe-guard of all the virtues.

CXXIV. The declaration of rights and the constitutional act is engraved on tables, in the centre of the legislative hall and in all public squares.

(Signed)

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, *President.*
DURAND-MAILLAINE, DUCOS, MEAULLE, CH. DE LA CROIX, GOSSUIN, P. A. LALOY, *Secretaries.*

Joseph Boyce & Co.

Respectfully acquaint their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that their

SPRING GOODS

ARE arrived by the Eliza from London, and the Union from Liverpool—and are now opened for sale.

N. B. A variety of the most fashionable articles in MILINERY, and the newest dresses.

Richmond, May 8, 1793.

RICHARD DENNY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, That he has just arrived, with an ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which have been carefully selected, cheaply bought, and will be sold on very low terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

N. B. Also a few Pipes, and Quarter Casks of MADEIRA WINE.

Richmond, May 28, 1793.

Burr Mill-Stone,

WHEAT-FAN, AND ROLLING-SCREEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to those Gentlemen that have been pleased to favour him with their commands, and begs the further continuance of their favours: he most respectfully informs the Public, that he carries on the above branches of business in the White House at the corner of the cross-street between the *Bridge* and *Galt's Tavern*, in the neatest and best manner.—Being constantly supplied with the best materials, most of which have been immediately imported from *France*, and are not only adapted for manufacturing the Wheat of this State, but for any other Wheat or Grain that grows on this continent—he flatters himself, that from the long experience he has had in the business, and the close attention that will be paid, to merit the approbation of all that may please to employ him. He has just received from *Philadelphia*, a neat assortment of BOLTING-CLOTHS, chosen by the best judges, particularly Mr. *Oliver Evans*, the inventor of the Elevators, &c. by whom he will be constantly supplied.—Screws, Bales, Bolances, and other Iron-work procured on the shortest notice; the Runner-stone will be backed on a balance, the Horns, Derives, &c. sunk in the best manner. WIRE in patterns for Rolling-Screens, Wheat-Fans, &c. wove and sold by pattern.—Orders left with Mr. *Alexander St. Clair, Staunton*; Mr. *Caleb Tate, Lynchburg*; Mr. *Robert Evans, Petersburg*; or Col. *Robert Gamble, Richmond*; will be forwarded and duly attended to.

ABEL MORGAN.

Richmond, July 17, 1793.

James River Company.

THE first MONDAY in OCTOBER being the day appointed by law, for the ANNUAL MEETING of the JAMES RIVER COMPANY, the Holders of Shares, are earnestly requested to attend on that day, at the *Eagle-Tavern* in the city of *Richmond*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when business of great importance will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Directors,
ROBERT POLLARD, *Clerk.*

August 14, 1793.

PRINTED BY AUG. DAVIS,
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The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

VOL. VIII.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1793. [NUMB. 375.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to a decree of the worshipful Court of *Caroline*, will be sold on the premises, on *Wednesday* the 25th day of *September* next enſuing, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, containing Two Hundred and Seventy-ſix and a half Acres; being part of a tract of land lately belonging to Mr. *Robert Farish*, deceaſed, lying in *Caroline* county, on *Mattapony* River; on which land is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a valuable barn, and other neceſſary outhouſes.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the Land, by applying to Mr. *Johnſon*, living on the premiſes.—Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

Caroline county, Auguſt 17, 1793.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Eagle-Tavern in this city, by Public Auction, on Friday the 20th day of September next, for READY MONEY,

TWO LOTS in that part of the city formerly called *Shockoe*, diſtinguiſhed by the Numbers 680 and 681.—Theſe Lots which are very agreeably ſituated, were, with other property, conveyed by the late *George Webb*, Eſq: to *Alexander Donald*, by whom they were conveyed to me in truſt, for ſecuring the payment of a debt due by the ſaid *Webb*, to the ſaid *Donald*; and as they are to be ſold in execution of the truſt, the purchaſers muſt not expect me to warrant the title, in which however, I know not of any defect.

ANDREW RONALD.

Richmond, 20th Auguſt, 1793.

FOR SALE,

To the higheſt bidder, the 2d of *October* next, at *Hanover* courthouſe, (it being court day)

TEN likely young NEGROES, for ready money, among whom are four likely Men, from 20 to 25 years of age.

(5w) JOHN STUBBS.

King-William county, Auguſt 23, 1793.

FOR SALE,

On *Thurſday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the late dwelling-houſe of *David Jameſon*, deceaſed, in *York-Town*, to the higheſt bidder,

THE LOT and HOUSES where the decedent dwelt, and ſundry other LOTS in the ſaid Town, ſome of which are well improved, and ſome others unimproved; the lot under the bank on which the tobacco ware houſes ſtand, with its appendages; a very valuable TRACT of LAND about three miles from Town, containing by eſtimation, *eight hundred and ſeventy-one acres*, with a large and well improved plantation, and a ſmall mill on it.—About forty valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children, ſundry valuable houſhold and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate; ſtocks of horſes, mules, well broke oxen, and other cattle; ſheep and hogs; ſome joiners and coopers tools; plantation tools and utenſils; wheat, corn, oats, corn fodder and clover hay made on the plantation this year. Twelve months credit on all ſums over five pounds will be allowed on giving bonds to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, with approved ſecurity; Purchaſers under five pounds value muſt pay cath, ten *per cent.* diſcount will be allowed for caſh to the credit purchaſers.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate, are deſired to make them known ſoon, that meaſures may be adapted for ſpeedy adjuſtment and diſcharge thereof; and all thoſe indebted to the eſtate, in any manner, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle and diſcharge their reſpective balances: thoſe who prove negligent muſt blame themſelves for any diſagreeable conſequences ariſing from coercive meaſures, as the ſituation of matters will not admit of delay. A full deſcription of the lands, lots and improvements was thought unneceſſary, as perſons inclinable to purchaſe (it is preſumed) will with to ſee the premiſes, which will be ſhewn on application to *David Jameſon* in York.

JOHN JAMESON, DAVID JAMESON, DAVID JAMESON, jun. } *Adminiſtrators with the will annexed.*

Auguſt 12th, 1793. (tu. th. 6)

To the HUMANE and GENEROUS,

The ſituation of the French that have arrived at Norfolk, from Cape Francois, is ſubmitted.

THE numbers, now about four hundred, who daily receive ſupplies of proviſions, beſides many others, to whom pecuniary aid is extended: They are moſtly women and children, and infirm old men, and have hitherto been ſupported by donations from different parts of the country; but as the funds it is conceived are nearly exhauſted, except the hands of charity is kept open for their relief, their ſufferings in the enſuing winter, muſt be dreadful even to think of. Theſe unfortunates, for their future ſupport, muſt be dependent on the bounty of the inhabitants of Virginia, to whom their ſufferings, and their diſtreſſes makes them truly objects of charity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this benevolent purpoſe will be received by gentlemen in the different counties and towns in Virginia, who will be pleaſed to forward the donations to Meſſrs. *Donald Campbell* and *Baylor Hill*, who are appointed Commiſſioners for this particular purpoſe, and who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their care, attention and tenderneſs, to thoſe unfortunate, diſtreſſed people.

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Mayor.*

Norfolk, Auguſt 7, 1793.

FOR SALE,

IN YORK-TOWN,

On Two or Three Years Credit,

TWO handſome LOTS and HOUSES, one of them has a handſome Dwelling-houſe, with ſuitable outhouſes, Garden, &c. and a commodious ſtorehouſe on the Main ſtreet, well ſituated for buſineſs. The other a good Lot, on which is a Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen and Stable, conveniently ſituated, in an agreeable part of the town, near the church.—For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on Shockoe Hill.

CHARLES GRYMES.

Richmond, Auguſt 2, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THREE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Glouceſter* county, well timbered, lying on and between the roads which run from *Glouceſter* town, to the courthouſe, and to *Weſt-point*; about 8 miles from *York*, 6 from the courthouſe, and 20 from *Weſt-point*; and within 4 miles of navigation on *Ware*, *Severn*, and *York* rivers. This tract may be ſold with the MILL, advertiſed by the Truſtees, which has a valuable double-geered mill, to which it adjoins; it has two pair of ſtones, one of which is of fine French burr, in a large brick houſe, with machinery for bolting, &c. on an excellent ſtream, with one of the beſt dams in *America*. At a ſmall expence navigation may be brought up to the mill-houſe; as it is, batteaus come up within 50 yards of it, in *Carter's* creek, which runs into *York* river, about 9 miles above *York* town, and the ſame diſtance from *Williamſburg*, a little below the mouth of *Queen's* creek. On the 15 acres is a good dwelling houſe, with a brick chimney, which place is an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, tavern, brewery and diſtillery.

The ſubſcriber will alſo ſell about 500 acres of land, lying on *Carter's* creek, about a mile below the mill; and about 100 acres on *Poropotank* ſwamp, about 12 miles from *Urbanna* and *Weſt-point*—alſo ſeveral valuable Negroes.

JOHN PAGE.

Roſewell, Glouceſter county, July, 1 1793.

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE AND OFFICES, ſituated in *Blandford*, and occupied as a Wholeſale Warehouſe by the late *Michael Heathcote*, and Co.

The HOUSE AND LOT is ſubject to a ground-rent of fourteen pounds per annum.—For terms of ſale, apply to *William Fenwick*, or *Luke Wheeler*.

tf JAMES DALL, *Executor to the eſtate of* Michael Heathcoat, *deceaſed.*

Peterſburg, July 15, 1793.

FOR SALE,

MY LOT AND HOUSE,

Nearly oppoſite my SHOP,

NOW OCCUPIED BY MR. WISE.

For terms, apply to me,

A. QUARRIER.

N. B. If the LOT and HOUSE is not ſold at private ſale before the 15th day of September, they will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for Ready Money, on the premiſes, to ſatisfy a debt for which I am ſecurity. A. Q.

Richmond, July 31, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THE BRICK STORE and LUMBER HOUSE in the city of *Richmond*, at preſent occupied by Meſſrs. *Lenox & Davidſon*. For terms apply to *Andrew Ronald*, Eſq. Attorney at Law, in *Richmond*, or to the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, January 13, 1793. (tf)

FOR SALE,

THAT part of the LOT No. 212, with its improvements, lately owned by *John Barker*, containing 44 feet front on the main ſtreet of the Town of *Manchester*, and extending 165 feet on the croſs ſtreet, leading to *Trent's* tobacco warehouſe.—The lumber houſe is ſubſtantially built, and fit for the immediate reception of grain or other merchandiſe. If not ſold, the houſe will be rented on moderate terms, by W. FENWICK.

Richmond, Auguſt 19, 1793. (4w)

I HAVE claims to about 250,000 acres of land in the ſtate of *Kentucky*, in different parts of that country, ſome of which I know to be equal to any; all of which, I am inclined to diſpoſe of, either by an entire ſale, or by admitting one, or two partners, to whom the agency on the whole will be committed.

One fourth of the contract will be required in hand, either in caſh, merchandiſe, or ſuch aſſets as may be converted to active uſe, the reſidue may be apportioned in convenient inſtalments. The purchaſers to give ſecurity, on the land, or otherways, as ſuits them.

Knowing that there is a general prejudice againſt the titles of land in that ſtate, which is more general than juſt, I am willing to ſtipulate in the contract that a diſcount or deduction ſhall be made, where any land may be loſt, by reaſon of a defective title.

Any perſon inclining to ſuch a purchaſe, is requeſted to write to me by poſt, in anſwer to whom, more particular information will be given.

HENRY BANKS.

February 1, 1793. (tf.)

To be RENTED for one YEAR or more,

THE Houſe and Ground at preſent occupied by Mr. *Harry Heth*.—Poſſeſſion will be given next *January*.—For terms, apply to *Archibald Blair*, Eſq. (tf.)

GEORGE FLEMING.

Auguſt 24, 1793.

THE public are hereby informed, that I declined to proceed in the ſale of the LOTS in New-Market, at the mouth of TYE-river, in Amherſt county, from badneſs of weather, and from the prevalence of an opinion with many, that the roads, with which the intereſt of this place would be moſt materially connected, could not be made good. As the progreſs already made in opening theſe roads, has fully diſcloſed the impropriety of that opinion, as it reſpected the moſt difficult paſſes; I ſhall proceed to a public ſale of the LOTS on the 15th day of October *next. By this time, there is no doubt, but the roads and the warehouſe will be completed, and the advantages they are calculated to afford may be eſtimated with certainty. The LOTS will certainly be offered for ſale on the day aforeſaid, and on the Terms mentioned in my former advertiſement.*

(tf) WILLIAM CABELL.

Amherſt, Aug. 10, 1793.

FOR SALE,

ONE pair of Burr Mill Stones, 4—6 diameter,
2 ditto, ditto, 4— ditto,
1 Burr Runner, - - 4—4 ditto,
1 Pair Cologne, ditto, 4—4 ditto,

Together with all their Furniture, Spindles, Rynds, Hoops, Hoppers, &c. &c. Alſo the Timber and Iron Work of 4 Cog-Wheels 8 feet 9 inches diameter, taken aſunder, but which may be put up again, at a ſmall expence.

The Stones are of good quality, and almoſt new.—A bargain may be had of the whole, or ſeparately, if applied for immediately to

JAMES WARDROP.

Ampthill, June 6, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THE

COALPITS,

Belonging to THOMAS RAILEY, & Co.

with about 230 acres of land, lying on *Falling Creek* and *Buckingham* road, in *Cheſterfield* county, about twelve miles from *Manchester*. The pits are now opened, and a further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is expected that any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to view them—poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of *January* next. For terms apply to THOMAS or ISHAM RAILEY, living near the premiſes. (tf)

June 1793.

TO BE RENTED OR SOLD,

THE STORE lately occupied by Geo. H. GRAHAM. For terms apply to

JOHN FOSTER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Tared and White CORDAGE,
Seine, Sewing and Blocking TWINE,
SEINE ROPES and CORKWOOD,
TAR, TURPENTINE, ROZIN, and Spirits of TURPENTINE,
Weſt-India and *New-England* RUM,
GIN in Caſes,
Madeira WINE in Hhds.
And a few Caſks 4d. 6d. and 10d. NAILS.

Richmond, Auguſt 28, 1793. (tf.)

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS

IN this City, will be offered for ſale at AUCTION, by the COMMISSIONERS on the SEVENTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT,
Clerk to the Commiſrs.

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland,

"concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of "Waſhington."

"BE IT ENACTED, *That any foreigner may, by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory, which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this ſtate, and the ſame land may be conveyed by him and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate: Provided, that no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

THAT *I ſhall petition the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, for a law to paſs to do away the right of my children in a* TRACT *of* LAND *that deſcended to my deceaſed wife in her life, lying in the county of* Goochland;—*& to veſt the ſame in* Hezekiah Puryear, *under him, and my deceaſed, executed prior to her death;—alſo ſhall at the ſame time, petition the Aſſembly for a ſettlement of my demands for ſervices as Commiſſioner of the Proviſion Law of* Albemarle *county, for the year* 1781, *and my account againſt the ſtate of* Virginia. JOHN KEY.

Albemarle County, Auguſt 22, 1793.

FROM THE PARIS MONITEUR.

COMMUNE OF PARIS.

MAY 28.

CHAUMETTE proposed to suspend all business till the impending crisis was over. He spoke of vast plots against liberty, at the head of which he said were ministers and other public functionaries, and concluded by moving an address to the convention, asking that the commission of twelve should be tried by the revolutionary tribunal. Adopted.

The section of Arcis communicated an address they propose to present to the convention, asking that the revolutionary tribunal should try the committee of twelve.

HEBERT, a popular member of the commune who had been imprisoned by order of the committee of twelve, and afterwards released by the convention, upon the petition of the sections of Paris, appeared and took his seat in the midst of universal plaudits.

[The commission of twelve is a committee of the convention; the commune of Paris is the body holding a subordinate authority for the direction of the affairs of the department of Paris. The decisions of the revolutionary tribunal are pronounced by a jury of citizens from all parts of the republic, in turn, often changed.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MAY 28.

The convention decreed the printing of the report of the commission of twelve, and that those imprisoned by their orders should be set at liberty.

RABAUT, member of the commission of twelve, gave in the resignation of the members of the commission.

BAZIRE, stated the danger to which not only Paris but the departments were exposed. It was currently reported that members of the convention had used their influence with their constituents to call together the primary assemblies. To dispel these suspicions he proposed that all should swear that they had not done it.

All the members rose and swore it.

A deputation from the section of French guards appeared at the bar and addressed the convention. They offered their services for the preservation of good order. They complained that the people had had too long in their hands revolutionary instruments, and called for a speedy completion of the constitution founded upon the basis of liberty and equality. They were willing to warrant to the convention freedom of debate. The President (ISNARD) answered the deputation and admitted them to the honors of the sitting.—*Violent murmurs in the galleries.*

Moved that the address be printed.

DANTON opposed it, because it advises to wrest from the people their *revolutionary arms*. He construed these words to mean the power of assembling to deliberate upon public affairs. This, said he, we cannot do, for the French people are our superiors. He boasted, in the coarse of his speech, that tho' he was in the minority of the covention, yet the majority of the Republic and an immense majority of Paris were in favor of the *mountain*. He declared open war against the MODERATES.—The assembly rejected the motion for printing.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMIES.

CAMBON communicated intelligence from the several armies. From the northern army—none. The army is encamped at Cesane; the enemy are in possession of that of Famars; Valenciennes is in a situation to maintain a siege six months. Custine probably reached this army on the 27th or 28th. He has left that of the Rhine and Moselle in excellent order, 60,000 strong.

Nothing important from the army of the Alps. Some trifling advantages have been gained over the Piedmontese. The enemy, by the last accounts are preparing to attack the army of Italy; but the troops of the Republic are ready to receive them.

In the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, a camp of 6000 French had been attacked by 12000 Spaniards. The French were at first repulsed from the camp, owing to the gendermerie, that cried out, *save himself who can*. However Generals Boutillers, Dagobert and Soret were enabled to rally them and retake the camp. The Spaniards indeed, were driven much beyond it; but during the night, the van-guard having been panic-struck, forced the main body to throw themselves into Perpignan.

No news from the Western Pyrenees.

Good news from the coast near Rochelle. Numbers of the inhabitants of the country of Vendee return to their duty and occupations. Already one of the most seditious villages have sent a deputation to the representatives of the people, with their arms. They even promise to deliver up a ci-devant nobleman, one of the chiefs of the insurrection.

The central commission of the representatives of the people at Saumur, write, that the Catholic army begins to disperse in various places, notwithstanding the mad and fanatic endeavors of the nobles and priests. A body of rebels were guarding a small town where they had collected provisions, &c. The day before yesterday General NEMOT attacked them. The hussars of the 8th regiment and the 25th division of Paris gendermery performed prodigies of valour, and had it not been for the cavalry who cried out *treason* MENOU would have taken the magazines and cut the enemy to pieces. The French army killed 30 of the rebels, made several prisoners without the loss of a single man.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th.

The commissioners of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees ask assistance in men and money. Their request, however, they conclude with remarking, they do not wish to accompany with a menace of an insurrection, should it not be granted. Referred to the committee of Public Safety.

A Corsican asks, that the report on the decree against General Paoli be brought in; he states that that citizen had fought his whole life in the cause of liberty. Referred to the same committee.

Two citizens of the department of l'Ain petition for the relief of 500 citizens confined by the commissioners of the convention. A similar indulgence, they remark, has been granted, upon the petition of the sections of Paris, they hope that partiality will not prevent its being extended to them. Referred to the committee of legislation.

SUCCESS OF THE REBELS.

A letter was read from the representatives of the people at the army of the Rochelle coast to the National Convention, dated Niort, 26th May, 1793.

It states, that General CHALBOS, finding by the movements of the rebels, that they were attempting to surround him at Chateigneraie, which place was not defensible, in the night of the 24th—25th, fell back on Fontenay.

At twelve on the 25th, the rebels who had followed, appeared on the plain in great numbers, in three columns. Battle was given, and the Republican forces were on the point of being completely successful, when five of the gendarmery, fled shamefully, terrified by the desertion of a few traitors. Their flight spread confusion in the whole army, which was totally routed, and pursued to the great road from Niort to Fontenay. Here a small detachment of cavalry, 25 men, made a stand and repulsed 200 of the enemy's cavalry, which assisted the retreat of the infantry to Niort.

Not more than 800 retreated to Niort, some fell back on St. Hermand, Marans, and other places. Many, it is probable, went over to the rebels.

The letter further states, that they had gathered what forces they could in Niort, determined to defend it to the last extremity; they expect to hold out three days, which will give time for succour to arrive.

If Niort falls, Rochelle and Rochefort, they say, will be in the greatest danger, and it would be extremely difficult to oppose effectually the progress of the rebels.

They expect to be attacked on the 27th. Their forces are in the best possible order and well disposed.

Signed,

JARD-PANVILLIERS,
GOUFILLEAU, of Fontenay,
LACOINTRE, PUYRAVAU.

CHAMBON, of the committee of public safety announced the arrival of a courier, bringing intelligence of the check above stated; and also an account of forces that are in march to oppose the rebels; 29,400 men have gone from Tours. An army of 60,000 men with 91 pieces of cannon is now marching to surround the royalists. La Rochelle, Rochefort, and Poitiers are in a state of defence.

The declaration of rights was finally decreed, upon the motion of BARRERE.

A decree was then passed, declaring the punishment that should be inflicted on the National Gendarmery that fled on the 19th near Perpignan, and on the 26th at Fontenay-le-Peuple. They are to be ignominiously dismissed, and to be declared unworthy of serving the Republic.

The section of Marches demanded the formation of a revolutionary army, and that the committee of twelve be broken.

The section of Arcis, after having declared that a portion of the convention had not their confidence, asked that the commission of twelve be tried by the revolutionary tribunal.

The section of Beaurepaire asked a republican constitution. The insertion of this address on the minutes was decreed.

THURSDAY, May 30.

Accounts were received of a considerable advantage obtained near Deux Ponts, where 200 carriages of wheat had been taken from the enemy, without loss.

The Representatives of the people in the department of Montbihan write, praising the good conduct of the constituted authorities and of the citizens in that department, at a time when counter revolutionary attempts were made there. Decreed that this department has deserved well of the country.

A letter was received containing a detail of some trifling advantages obtained by a detachment from the Northern army under the command of citizen Demarne.

A decree was passed authorising the minister of the interior to have the natural curiosities of Chantilly arranged in a proper place and preserved.

Certain fiscal arrangements, were adopted relative to the pay of the troops.

One million of livres was decreed for the relief of the sufferers in the northern Department, to be distributed among the really indigent, and those farmers who may want assistance to till their land or feed their cattle.

Other financial arrangements of local concern.

The President announced, that Antiboul and Chiappe, were appointed as Commissioners to Corsica.

Chiappe declined accepting the trust.

Barrere, one of the Committee of Public Safety, presented the following decree on the establishment of primary schools.

The Convention having heard the report of its Committee of Public Safety, decrees:

ART. I. There shall be a Primary School in all villages, having from 400 to 1500 inhabitants. This school may serve for all hamlets less populous, not distant more than 1000 toises.

ART. II. There shall be in each school an instructor, directed to teach the elementary knowledge necessary to citizens in the exercise of their rights, the performance of their duties, and in transacting their domestic concerns.

ART. III. The Committee of Public Instruction shall present a plan for the more populous communes, and for cities.

ART. IV. The masters shall deliver to citizens of every age and both sexes, lectures once a week.

This plan was decreed unanimously.

Barrere informed that Alex. Beauharnois has been appointed to the provisional command of the army of the Rhine, it having been refused by Dietman, who judged the task too arduous for his abilities. The appointment, agreeably to the report of the Committee of Safety, was confirmed.

Bouchotte, the war minister's resignation was accepted, and the Committee of Safety directed to hand in a list of nominations for that important post.

CAMBON informed, that agreeably to the direction of the Convention the following Members were added by the Committee of Public Safety, to the Committee who are to report the outlines of the Constitution:—HERAUT SECHELLES, RAMES, COUTHON, SAINT JUST, and MATHIEU.

STATE PAPER.

TREATY.

BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The preamble states, that their Majesties the King of Great-Britain and the King of Sardinia, finding themselves engaged in a war against France, in consequence of the most injurious acts of violence and aggression which they have respectively experienced from that country, their above-mentioned Majesties have agreed to make a common cause in this war, and to concert together on the means of providing for their mutual defence and safety, as well as for the general interests of Europe.

ARTICLE 1.

His Sardinian Majesty engages to keep on foot during the whole course of the present war, an army of fifty thousand men, to be employed for the defence of his dominions, as well as to act against the common enemy: His Britannic Majesty engaging on his side, to send into the Mediterranean a respectable fleet of ships of war, to be employed, accordingly as circumstances shall permit, against the naval forces which the enemy may have in that part of the world. Their before-named Majesties will ultimately concert as to the destination and employment of the respective forces above-mentioned.

ARTICLE 2.

His Britannic Majesty engages to furnish his Sardinian Majesty, during the whole course of the war, a subsidy of two hundred thousand pounds per annum, to be reckoned from the day of the signature of the present treaty; which subsidy shall be paid to him punctually every three months in advance, to be reckoned from the above day.

ARTICLE 3.

His Britannic Majesty engages not to conclude a peace with the enemy, without comprehending in it the entire restitution to his *Sardinian Majesty*, of all the parts of his dominions which belonged to him at the commencement of the war, and of which the aforesaid enemy has obtained possession, or of which it may hereafter obtain possession during the course of hostilities. In return his *Sardinian Majesty* will continue firmly and inseparably united and attached to the common cause, and to the interests of his *Britannic Majesty* in this war, not only for so long time as the war may last in Italy, or in the southern parts of Europe, but until the conclusion of peace between Great-Britain and France.

ARTICLE 4.

If one or other of the two high contracting parties shall happen to be attacked, molested or disturbed in any of his estates, rights, possessions or interests, at any time, or in whatever manner it may be, by sea or by land, in consequence or in resentment of the articles or stipulations contained in the present treaty, or of the measures to be taken by the said contracting parties by virtue of this Treaty, the other contracting party engages to succour him, and to make common cause with him, in the manner which is stipulated by the above articles.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall take place in the space of two months, or sooner if possible.

Done at *London*, the 25th day of April, 1793.

(Signed) GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
ST. MARTIN DE FRONT, (L. S.)

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, continued and held for Northumberland county, at the Courthouse, on Tuesday, the 13th of August, 1793,

Robert Sanford, Compl't.
Against
Alexander and Benjamin Contee, and Hudson and Daniel Muse, Defts. } In chancery

THE defendants Alexander and Benjamin Contee, not having entered their appearance, and giving security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the complainant, by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants Alexander and Benjamin Contee, do appear here, on the second *Monday* in *November* next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the door of the courthouse of the said county. (8w—)

(A copy)
Teste, THO. POLLARD, D. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Session, continued and held for Botetourt county, the 17th day of August, 1793.

Daniel Brugh, Plt.
Against
Anthony Deerdorf, Christian Harshbergar, and Samuel M'Clenechan, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Anthony Deerdorf, and Samuel M'Clenechan, not having entered their appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On motion of the plaintiff, by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants Deerdorf and M'Clenechan do appear here, on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and be published at some church in the parish of Botetourt, in the county aforesaid, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in said county.

(A copy) (8w)
Teste, H. BOWYER, C. B. C.

NOTICE,

A PETITION will be presented to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY, for leave to add so much of the county of *Chesterfield* to *Powhatan*, as will be included within a line to be run from some convenient place near *Goode's* Bridge, in such a direction as to intersect the present county line, where it strikes *James* River.

August 25, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the ensuing ASSEMBLY, for a warehouse to be erected on the lands of *John Clark*, in the county of *Halifax*. (4w)

August 22, 1793.

NOTICE!

I INTEND to leave this state in about two months, to go to the Southward.

CLEMENT RICHARD.

New-Castle, August 28, 1793.

WHEREAS the copartnership of *Macartney* and *Argyle*, being this day dissolved, by mutual consent—Notice is hereby given, that all transactions relative to the said concern, will be settled by *Frederick Argyle*, who alone is authorised for that purpose—and it is expected, that those indebted will make speedy payments, which will prevent the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all who may prove delinquent after the first day of *January* next. (4w)

ROBERT MACARTNEY,
FREDERICK ARGYLE.

Richmond, September 1, 1793.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, in *King William* county, about the first of *June* last, A Dark Bay MARE, 10 or 11 years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, her two fore hoofs has a small split in each of them, switch tail, no brand as I remember.—Whoever will deliver the said mare to me, or secure her so that I get her again, shall receive a generous reward.

PETER BOUDON.

September 1, 1793.

FOUND stranded, the Ship OLIVE BRANCH, of *Gloucester*, *May* 6, 1793, between the North End of *Hog-Island* and *Watchassreg* inlet, in *Accomack* county, *Virginia*—No soul found on board, neither sails or rigging, some Indian corn was in her hold, a quantity of staves which was sold for the benefit of the owners; supposed to be taken and plundered by some set of people and turned adrift. The owner may have his money, on proving property, and by applying to

WILLIAM FOLK, Commissioner of Wrecks.

Accomack county, Virginia, Aug. 1793. (2w)

To be SOLD, before the Eagle Tavern, in Richmond, on Thursday, the 1st day of March next, to the highest bidder,

THE fine Tract of LAND lying on *James* river, in the lower end of *Powhatan* county, 28 miles from *Richmond*, known by the name of MAIDEN'S ADVENTURE; containing by old patents about 1200 acres, about 500 of which, by estimation, are low grounds of the first quality—£. 1000 of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the residue in five annual payments, to carry interest from the date of the bonds. The legal title will be retained, or a mortgage of the premises required as a security for the purchase money. In the mean time the land will be sold by private contract, should an adequate offer be made. The title is indisputable, and the terms may be made known, by application to Mr. *Bennet Goode*.

PHILIP L. GRYMES,
Wm. NELSON,
BURWELL STARKE,
MAT. ANDERSON,
MANN PAGE,
ADDISON LEWIS. } Executors of Warner Lewis.

N. B. The above Land may be divided into two or more lots so as to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to

BURWELL STARKE.

August 30, 1793.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, before the *Raleigh* door, in *Williamsburg*, on *Friday*, the 29th day of next month, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

The HOUSES and LOTS in the said city, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Campbell, situated near the Capitol. As it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises previous to the sale, a further description will be unnecessary. Bond and approved security for the amount of the purchase, payable at three equal annual payments, with interest from the date, will be required. (3w)

BENJAMIN DAY,
WILLIAM RUSSELL.

August 30, 1793.

BENJAMIN DU VAL

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has just imported from LONDON, in the ship POWHATAN, a general assortment of MEDICINES, Painters' colours, Perfumery, Confectionary, and Patent Medicines of all kinds, which he is now selling by wholesale and retail, at the sign of the

GOLDEN MORTAR,

next door above Mr. WILLIAM GALT'S store.

Those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on receiving Medicines that are genuine and of the best quality, as he has carefully inspected the whole, and discarded all that was in the least defective—and having imported the best Medicine searches, and no pounded Medicines, he is enabled to offer such as will bear the strictest examination as to quality and fineness—an object of importance to every practitioner of physic, as those which are imported in powder are often adulterated, and seldom made sufficiently fine.

A considerable allowance will be made to wholesale purchasers, and others may be supplied on as low terms as genuine medicines can be afforded.

N. B. He continues to practise physic as usual, and those who may be pleased to employ him may rely on the strictest attention to their respective cases, and on the most moderate terms.

WANTED,

Rattle-snake root, Black-snake root, Ipecacuanha root, (commonly called Indian physic) the gums of the peach, cherry, persimon and sweet gum trees, for which the highest price will be given.

JULY 12, 1793.

HOOE's FERRY.

TO be rented for the term of five years, from the first day of *January* next, when possession will be given,

THE noted FERRY on Potowmac River, commonly known by the name of *Hooe's* Ferry, with the whole tract of land belonging to it, containing about Nine Hundred Acres; contiguous to the ferry, is a very commodious dwelling-house, with a good garden and orchard adjoining, and every convenient out-house.—The land is well calculated for planting or farming, and convenient to the greatest plenty of fish and wild fowl in their seasons. All the Negroes and stock of different kinds will be let with it, so that a person calculated for the management of a Ferry, a Tavern, a Farm, or Plantation, (for which this place is perfectly well accommodated) will make it turn out much to his advantage.

The terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

(3w) SARAH HOOE.

August 23, 1793.

JAMES TERNAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from LONDON, and has brought with him a very extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

That he is opening at his Store, opposite Col. *Gamble's*, and also at his Store in *Bollingbrook* street, *Petersburg*, which are fresh and of the best quality, having laid them in with CASH at the APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON, he is enabled and is determined to sell on so low terms as to make it worth the attention of any person wanting MEDICINES.

HE sincerely thanks his FRIENDS for the encouragement he has already experienced, and hopes to merit a continuation of their favours.

☞ COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS and APOTHECARIES are assured that they shall have a liberal discount on taking a quantity.

Richmond, May 20, 1793.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a fresh and complete Assortment of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dyes, Spices, Perfumes, and Patent Medicines; among which are Daiby's Carminative for the gripes and other disorders in young children; Rymer's Cordial and Nervous Tincture for the gout, &c. and Dr. Fothergill's Universal Nervous Cordial Drops, prepared by Dr. Freeman—Also, white and brown Sugar Candies, Barley Sugar, Peppermint Sugar Drops, candied Citron, Preserved Ginger and Eryngo Roots, Pearl Barley, Sago, Salop, Isinglass, Hartshorn Shavings, Saltpetre, Gold and Silver Leaf, best London Lancets, Heslop's Fly-Water, and Bird Lime, for killing flies and catching birds—with many other useful articles.

For the future, the business of his Shop will be conducted by himself; and all prescriptions, and every other kind of medicine, shall be truly and faithfully prepared and compounded; carefully put up, and delivered with his own hands, and on moderate terms. But as the subscriber is now far advanced in the decline of life, he rather wishes to dispose of his STOCK in TRADE, and rent out his whole house for the term of years he has leased it for, and retire from business altogether.

WILLIAM CARTER, Senior.

N. B. My BRICK STORE and DWELLING-HOUSES in the city of Williamsburg, are for sale. For terms, apply to Mr. Robert Saunders, attorney at law, in said city, who is authorised to dispose of the same.

W. C. sen.

The Copartnership of Henry and Samuel Toler,

dissolving the first day of September next, it is requested of all those indebted to said Concern, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances, by giving bond, or otherwise, to Henry Toler, jun. who alone is authorised to settle their affairs.

HENRY TOLER, Jun.
SAMUEL TOLER.

RICHMOND, *June* 24. 1793.

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious house for the reception of Gentlemen; & assures them every attention shall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furnish the best of LIQUORS. The Stables being thoroughly repaired, Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give satisfaction, by the Public's most obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

RICHMOND, 29th July, 1793.

A QUANTITY of STONE LIME in casks;—Egg-Harbour and Eastern-shore BOARDS;—PEACH and APPLE BRANDY in barrels;—TAR and TURPENTINE, in ditto—for SALE at ROCKET'S landing, by JOHN HAGUE, and Co.

☞ A YOUNG MAN of good character, would wish to be employed in a store or counting-house. Enquire as above.

FOR SALE AT HANOVER OCTOBER COURT.

FOUR or five elegant Mares with Colts and with foal, having been put to *Darlington* and *Porto*—a bay Gelding, a handsome *Medley* Stud out of the noted mare *Old Willis*, a young horse by *Wildair*, equal to any of his age in the state; among the Mares is the thorough bred Mare *Calypso*, with a handsome horse colt by her side; this elegant Mare was bred by Colonel John Page, of *Rosewell*—Twelve months credit, bond and approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid. Gentlemen that want to purchase, will seldom meet with such another opportunity.

(6w) JOHN THORNTON.

July 25, 1793.

P. S. Any of the abovementioned Horses may be seen at my house in the *Forks* of *Hanover*, and sold at any time between this and the day appointed, ten per cent discount for ready money.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying, that an act may pass to alter the direction and situation of the streets at Rockett's, as they have been heretofore laid off by the Surveyor, so as to render them conformable to the buildings situated there; and to prevent injury to the Proprietors.

August 26, 1793. (4w)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those whose bonds are in my possession, for the purchase of Negroes on the 17th of December last, that I have appointed Mr. *Thomas T. Page*, to attend at *Fredericksburg* on the 17th of *December* next, for the purpose of receiving the amount of said bonds; and that unless they are punctually paid, (agreeably to the terms of sale) interest will be charged from the date, and the bonds put in suit immediately, without discrimination.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount Airy, 1st May, 1793. (tfoD)

Alexandria, August 15, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of *Alexandria*, intend to apply to the next General Assembly, for a law to enlarge their Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the next General Assembly, to explain and inlarge the jurisdiction of the City of *Richmond*, and for other purposes relating thereto. JULY 26th, 1793.

To the Trustees of the Parish of *Botetourt*, and all persons concerned.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *That I shall prefer a petition to the General Assembly at their next session, the purport of which will be, that an act passed in 1783, for laying a levy for to raise a sum of money due from the parish of* Botetourt *to the Rev.* Adam Smyth, *may be repealed; and that the glebe of the said parish may be vested in Trustees by them to be sold, and that so much of the money for which the same may sell, as will be sufficient, may be paid to me as administrator to the estate of the said Rev.* Adam Smyth, *in discharge of his claims against the said parish of* Botetourt

(4w) *A. SMYTH.*

THE TOWN of MILFORD, near Dogue-Town, bridge, in the county of *Caroline*, having been surveyed and laid off into lots and streets according to the directions of a late act of Assembly, the lots will be exposed to sale at public auction to the best bidder, in the said town, on Wednesday the 11th *September* next, upon six months credit, giving bond with approved security. The terms and conditions of the sale required by the act will then be made known, and the lots conveyed by a majority of the TRUSTEES. (4w)

TO BE RENTED,

THE TENEMENT lately occupied by *Wm. Hylton*, Esq; at the *Hay-Market*, in this city—Mr. *Wm. Frazer*, living on the premises, will make known the terms in my absence.

JOHN PRYOR.

Richmond, August 9th, 1793.

THE indisposition of the subscriber having prevented his attending the sale advertised by himself and his trustees, his property was not exposed to sale; and by the indulgence of Col. *Jameson* being allowed to make payment on the 1st Monday in October, *Notice is hereby given*, that he will treat with any person disposed to purchase either the Mill, Lands, or the Negroes advertised by him and his trustees, till the said day, when the property advertised by the trustees, if not previously sold, shall be absolutely set up to sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

JOHN PAGE.

Roswell, Aug. 7, 1793. (tf)

THE Parish of *St. David's*, in *King-William* county, at present is vacant,—The Vestry thereof wishes to induct a Minister of the Episcopal Church of *England*. They have reason to believe a liberal contribution would be made by the Parish for his support.

August 12th, 1793. THE WARDENS.

A great Majority of the CREDITORS

of the late General *Nelson* having acceded to the terms, proposed by his heirs and devisees, a meeting of them is requested at Mr. *Maupins's* tavern in *Williamsburg* on *Monday* the first day of *October* next, when it is hoped the Creditors will be all present either in person or by deputy, that something may be finally concluded on between them and the heirs and devisees. The heirs and devisees take this method to request that those creditors who have not yet given answers to the terms proposed to them by letter, would do it before the first day of *October* next.

YORK-TOWN, *August 23, 1793.*

COMMITTED to the Jail of

Richmond county, the 10th of *August*, a young negro man by the name of TITUS, who says he belongs to *Elisha Dickerson*, of the state of *Maryland*. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HAWS, Jailor.

August 19, 1793. (3w)

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber in *Amelia* county, about the eighteenth day of *May* last, a Negro Man Slave, named ANTHONY, about 6 feet 2nd an inch high, formerly the property of Mr. *Nelson Berkeley*, of *Hanover*, and purchased by the subscriber of Mr. *Michael Hartfield*, of *New-Kent* county, where he has lately been seen. I will give THREE GUINEAS reward to any person who will apprehend the said slave and deliver him to me, or Two Guineas to any person who shall secure him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

CHARLES HUDSON.

Amelia, June 21, 1793. (6w)

At a Court continued and held for the county of Southampton, *on* Friday *the 9th day of* August, 1793.

Watson Stott, Plaintiff,
Against
William Boykin, and John Hinton, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant John Hinton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next *November* term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of *Nottoway*, in the county of *Southampton*, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the said county.

(A copy) (8w)
Teste, JOHN D. HAUSSMANN, D. C. C. S. C.

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery, June 5, 1793.

BETWEEN

Sarah Cocke, Plt.

AND

—— Lewis and —— Lewis, devisees, and Mary Lewis executrix of —— Lewis, deceased, Francis Foster, John Stanard and —— Booth and —— Booth, devisees, and Mary Booth executrix of —— Booth, deceased. Defts.

THE defendant John Stanard not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by her council, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of , in the county of King and Queen, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the capitol in the city of Richmond.

(A copy)
(8w) Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA:

AT A HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY HELD IN RICHMOND, JUNE THE FIRST, 1793.

BETWEEN

John M'Call, James Wardrop, and Alexander Elliott, surviving partners of Allen Love and Company, *Plaintiffs*,

AND

Benjamin Seawell, Theophilus Harrison, and Christopher Haskins, *Defendants*.

THE Defendant *Benjamin Seawell*, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of *Saint Andrew*, in the county of *Brunswick*, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the *Capitol* in the city of *Richmond*.

(A COPY) *Teste*,
(8w) PETER TINSLEY, C. C

VIRGINIA.

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, March 21, 1793.

William Heth, Plt.

AGAINST

Thomas Simons, Keating Simons, Morris Simons, and Samuel Cordes, executors of Maurice Simons, deceased, and Henry Lee, Defts.

THE defendants Thomas Simons, Keating Simons, Maurice Simons, and Samuel Cordes, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next *September* term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of , in the county of , on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*.

(A copy) (8w)
Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

MR. DAVIS,

WHEN a citizen finds himself wronged by others in a public manner, in several parts of the country, whose employment prevents his personal attention to that of contradictory false reports, the shortest method is to apply to a public printer; to this end I beg leave to inform the public, that I have been informed that some person, void of truth, but loaded with prejudice and deception, has spread a report in Richmond and other places, that our field of wheat on Pandimonian plantation, the seat of William Randolph, Esquire, was not cut last harvest, but lost for want of attention, I suppose in the overseer—I am the overseer at that plantation, and take this method to inform the public, that Mr. Randolph has seen his plantation including his fields that were in wheat, likewise other gentlemen whom I consider as good judges as any Taylor in Virginia, and has found the reports as false as that Taylor himself—I mean not to reflect on any mechanic whose deeds are worthy his profession, but think the man's name here alluded to, not worthy a place in your paper, notwithstanding the initials B. H. stand as high in reputation as any in the alphabet, but are dishonoured by being fixed to his name.

P. G.

AUGUST 24, 1793.

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

UNICORN,

Two Hundred and Twelve Tons burthen, now lying in the harbour of Norfolk;

A REMARKABLE fast sailing American ship.—For terms, apply to Messrs. HICKS & CAMPBELL, merchants, Richmond, Mr. JOHN SINCLAIR, Smithfield, or to

S. WILSON & Co.

Who have for sale, ANTIGUA RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, COFFEE, BARREL PORK, &c.

Norfolk, August 10, 1793. (4w)

ROBERT POLLARD

Has for SALE, on the lowest terms,

WARRANTS and CERTIFICATES, that are receivable at the treasury for arrearages of the revenue and certificate tax. He has on hand a quantity of tobacco inspected at the lower warehoules, that will answer in payment of the taxes for 1786 and 1787, & which will be sold low. Said Pollard continues to give the highest price in cash for every kind of public stock, unfunded certificates, and warrants.

☞ TREASURY LAND WARRANTS for sale.

Richmond, March 25, 1793. (tf.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, for the laying off a New County, to be taken from the upper end of *King & Queen* and *Essex* counties, and the lower end of the county of *Caroline*. (4w)

August 20, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition will be presented to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY, praying that an act may pass to establish a Town at *Toda's* warehouse, on *Mattapony* River, in the county of *King & Queen*, of which place Mr. *John Macon* is at present proprietor. (4w)

August 24, 1793.

JOHN TAYLOR,

BRASS AND PEWTER FOUNDER,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has met with since the establishment of his FOUNDERY in this city, and begs leave to assure them that he shall exert himself to diffuse general satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

At his FOUNDERY near the COURT-HOUSE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF HIS MANUFACTORY, *viz.*

BELL-METAL, skillets, & pans and mortars of all sizes,
Copper tea-kettles, pans & coal boxes of all sizes,
A great variety of coach mounting, and any fancy pattern, executed with neatness and dispatch,
Pewter candle moulds, dishes, plates and basons,
Brass candle-sticks of the latest fancy patterns,
Mill inks, copper rivets, & brass cocks,
Bells of all sizes, from 2 oz. to 500lbs. weight, made to suit any purpose,
Spelter and plumbers solder,
Branding irons,
Mathematical instrument made and repaired,
Skeletons for umbrellas made and repaired,

AND

All kinds of REPAIRS executed in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—CASH given for all OLD METAL, and 1/3 per pound allowed in exchange for skillets, mortars, mill inks, or branding irons.

James Warden, & Co.

Opposite the EAGLE TAVERN, *Richmond*,

HAVE JUST GOT TO HAND,

MADEIRA WINE, in pipes and quarter casks,
West-India Rum in hogsheads and quarter casks,
Continental Rum,
Holland Gin,
Apple Brandy in quarter casks,
Cherry Bounce in ditto,

ALSO,

Old Cogniac, and
Peach Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Hyson Tea of the best quality,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Ginger, Isinglass, Sago, Hartshorn shavings, Saltpetre, basket Salt, Turkey Figs, Jordans, Almonds, Currants, Walnuts, French Plumbs, Barley Sugars, white and brown Sugar Candy, jar Raisins, Barcelona Nuts, Currant Jelly, Rasberry Jam, Spanish Juice, and Citron.

ALSO,

Capers, Olives, Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil,
Ketchup,
Queen's fish sauce,
Mustard, Cayen Pepper,
Black do.
Pearl Barley,
Green and white split peas,
Double and single G. Cheese,
London Porter,
Gun-powder,
Fig-blue, Starch,
Cattile and other Soaps,
Mould Candles,
Soal and Upper Leathers,
Calf-skins,
Bar Iron and Steel.

SUGAR BY THE BARREL.

June 19, 1793.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly, WILL BE SOLD, (without fail) by the Commissioners on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, all the LOTS in the Town of MATILDAVILLE.

July, 1793.